



Maryland

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE FOR CHILDREN

FY 2019 State of Maryland Out-of-Home Placement and Family Preservation Resource Plan

*Human Services Article § 8-703(e) and 2019 Joint Chairmen's
Report - FY 2020 Operating and Capital Budgets (Page 177)*

Larry Hogan
Governor

Boyd K. Rutherford
Lt. Governor

V. Glenn Fueston, Jr.
Executive Director
Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention

Submitted by:
Governor's Office for Children, a division within the Governor's Office of Crime Control and
Prevention

Contact: Andy Baranauskas
410-697-9382 | andy.baranauskas@maryland.gov

MSAR #6523
January 17, 2020

Acknowledgements

The following individuals and agencies provided invaluable assistance with this report:

Department of Health

Susan Bradley, Behavioral Health Administration
Janet Furman, Developmental Disabilities Administration
Caroline Jones, Behavioral Health Administration
Ceres Martin, Behavioral Health Administration
Thomas Merrick, Behavioral Health Administration
Bernard Zenis, Developmental Disabilities Administration

Department of Human Services

David Ayer, Social Services Administration
Hilary Laskey, Social Services Administration
Lauren Molineaux, Family Investment Administration
Isabel Shargo, Social Services Administration
Maria Tillman, Social Services Administration

Department of Juvenile Services

Michael DiBattista, Fiscal Planning and Management
John Irvine, Research and Evaluation
Michael Ito, Behavioral Health and Victim Services
Tiffani Johnson, Fiscal Planning and Management
Falguni Patel, Research and Evaluation
Fang Qian, Research and Evaluation

Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention

Jessica Wheeler, Deputy Director, Governor's Office for Children
Candy Edwards, Chief of Policy, Governor's Office for Children
Rachel Kesselman, Senior Editor & Data Analyst
Kim Malat, Assistant Deputy Director, Governor's Office for Children
Chris Miele, Policy Analyst, Governor's Office for Children

Maryland State Department of Education

Richard Baker, Division of Business Services
Jeff Miller, Division of Early Intervention/Special Education Services
Sheila Philip, Division of Early Intervention/Special Education Services
Gary Richardson, Division of Early Intervention/Special Education Services

For further information or copies of this report, please visit the Governor's Office for Children's website at <http://goc.maryland.gov/reports/>.

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	2
Table of Contents	3
Executive Summary	4
Introduction and Overview	5
Data Collection Methodology, Definitions, and Considerations	7
Report Overview	11
Organization of the Report	14
Statewide Summary	15
Department of Human Services Summary	24
Department of Juvenile Services Summary	40
Developmental Disabilities Administration Summary	51
Behavioral Health Administration Summary	57
Maryland State Department of Education Summary	62
Maryland School for the Blind and Maryland School for the Deaf	68
Family Preservation Services	70
Summary and Statewide Strategies	83

Executive Summary

The Governor's Office for Children, a division within the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention, has compiled this report to document the State's capacity for and utilization of out-of-home placements, analyze the costs associated with out-of-home placements, facilitate an evaluation of Statewide family preservation programs, and identify areas of need across Maryland, pursuant to the [Maryland Annotated Code, Human Services Article, § 8-703\(e\)](#) and the [2019 Joint Chairmen's Report \(Page 177\)](#).

The following are items of note:

- Placements overall continue to decrease. Placements (total served) are down by nearly 10% from last year and have decreased by 30% since 2014.
- Total Statewide spending for all categories of In-State and Out-of-State placements increased by 15.56%.
- Out-of-State placements increased by nearly 2% from January 31, 2018, to January 31, 2019 (186 to 189).
 - The cost of out-of-State placements increased overall by 12%. The cost of Non-Community-Based placements increased by 19.56%, while the cost of all other categories decreased.
- In FY 2019, approximately 15,592 children from 7,406 families received Department of Human Services In-Home Family Preservation services. In-Home services keep children with their families, rather than in placement.
- Residential treatment centers and group homes with expertly trained staff that are equipped and experienced in treating acute medical issues, developmental disabilities, and sex offenders are not readily available in Maryland.
- Therefore, when Human Services' foster children and youth present with these intensive needs, an out-of-State placement has been the most reasonable and appropriate option.
 - Since 2016, there has been a concerted effort to reduce the placement of children out-of-State and create placements in Maryland that can appropriately meet the needs of these children. In 2018, the Department of Human Services issued a Request for Proposal to increase the number of placement options available in Maryland for youth with complex needs. As a result, in 2019, a diagnostic evaluation and treatment program for eight youth victims of sex-trafficking opened and two other facilities expanded their programs to serve youth with emotional, cognitive, and developmental needs.

Introduction and Overview

The State is responsible for providing children in out-of-home care with placements and services that meet their needs. This Out-of-Home Placement and Family Preservation Resource Plan (Report) is meant to document the State's capacity for and utilization of out-of-home placements, analyze the costs associated with out-of-home placements, facilitate an evaluation of Statewide family preservation programs, and identify areas of need across Maryland. The Report fulfills the requirement, pursuant to the Maryland Annotated Code, Human Services Article, § 8-703, to annually produce a State Resource Plan "in order to enhance access to services provided by [Residential Child Care Programs]" and the 2019 Joint Chairmen's Report requesting "an evaluation of Maryland's family preservation programs in stemming the flow of children from their homes..."

The purpose of the Report is to document placement trends in Maryland, identify children's needs in Maryland, and describe how the agencies are meeting those needs. The Children's Cabinet has long been interested in reducing the number of children who go to out-of-State placements for several reasons. The main reason is out-of-State placements are usually more disruptive to the child and his/her family which can hinder treatment. Distance is a significant barrier to a family's ability to participate in their child's treatment and to have contact with their child. Distance also interferes with the ability of the Department's case manager to participate in the placement's treatment planning and to follow the child's progress. Finally, out-of-State programs are often significantly more expensive than in-State programs.

The Report contains information provided by the child-serving agencies, including the Departments of Human Services, Health, Juvenile Services, and the Maryland State Department of Education. In the Report, these agencies summarize notable details about their out-of-home placements, based on common data elements, and may elaborate on other data presented in the addendum of each agency's section. This year's report will also expand on the discussion of out-of-State placements to include an analysis of the policies and procedures related to placing a child out-of-State, specific factors that led to placing children out-of-State during the most recent year, as well as information regarding efforts to reduce out-of-State placements and increase in-State capacity.

Considerations

Reasons for Placement: In Maryland, children enter out-of-home care for a variety of reasons and under many circumstances. Children may be placed in the care and custody of the State when they are determined by the court to be a Child In Need of Assistance, a Child In Need of Supervision, or Delinquent. Children can also enter placement through a Voluntary Placement Agreement under which a parent voluntarily places a child in the care of the State.

Placing Agencies: The State child-serving agencies and administrations responsible for placing children in out-of-home placements are the Departments of Human Services (Human Services);

Juvenile Services (Juvenile Services); and Health (Health), including the Developmental Disabilities Administration (Developmental Disabilities) and the Behavioral Health Administration (Behavioral Health). Although the Maryland State Department of Education (Education) funds out-of-home placements made by the local school systems, it is not a placing agency and does not place children out-of-home.

Funding for Placements: Placements are funded in a variety of ways. Children whose placements are funded by the Department of Education, either in whole or in part, will be discussed in this Report as well as children placed by other agencies and administrations. These agencies and administrations may fund the placements, or the placements may be funded by Medical Assistance, which is administered through the Department of Health. Placements may also be co-funded by multiple State agencies.

Education costs may be covered by the child's local school system, and reimbursed by the Department of Education, if the child has been diagnosed with a disability, as defined by federal regulations, which requires an Individual Educational Program to achieve the child's educational objectives, and the local school system determines the child's educational needs cannot be met in a regular public school. Otherwise, education costs must be covered by other funds, such as the budgeted placement funding of the Department of Human Services or Department of Juvenile Services, if the child is so committed.

Local Operations: Each of these child-placing and funding agencies and administrations operates differently at the local level. The Departments of Health (through the Behavioral Health Administration), Human Services, and the Maryland State Department of Education serve children and families through their 24 local counterparts within each of the State's local jurisdictions – the local Core Service Agencies,¹ the local Substance Use Councils, the local Departments of Social Services, and the local school systems, respectively. The Department of Juvenile Services and Developmental Disabilities Administration have regional offices, which, in turn, have local offices. For administrative purposes, Juvenile Services has six designated regions and Developmental Disabilities Administration has four. These regions are:

- Juvenile Services
 - Baltimore City
 - Central Region (Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard Counties)
 - Metro Region (Montgomery and Prince George's Counties)
 - Eastern Shore Region (Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties)
 - Southern Region (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's Counties)
 - Western Region (Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties)
- Developmental Disabilities
 - Central Region (Baltimore City, and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Harford, and Howard Counties)

¹ One Core Service Agency located on the Eastern Shore serves five local jurisdictions.

- Eastern Shore Region (Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne’s, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties)
- Southern Region (Calvert, Charles, St. Mary’s, Montgomery, and Prince George’s Counties)
- Western Region (Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties)

Data Collection Methodology, Definitions, and Considerations

The data in this Report is aggregate data submitted by each agency for the fiscal year, and the one-day census for each fiscal year. Each agency was given a data request guide along with data collection templates for data reporting and clarification of the information request. The Governor’s Office for Children (Office) also worked individually with each agency to ensure a thorough understanding of reporting requirements and identification of each agency’s unique placement process and data collection methods.

Methodology

Each child-serving agency was asked to provide aggregate data using specific templates for children in placement and associated costs for the last fiscal year. The following information describes the parameters of the requested data:

Reporting Period

This Report features tables and graphs derived from two data sources – “full fiscal year” data and “one-day census” data. This Report differentiates tables using fiscal year data with a shaded background, and graphs using the one-day census with a white, or blank, background. These are the definitions for each data reporting period:

- *“Full Fiscal Year”* – All placements during the fiscal year including carryover placements from the prior fiscal year(s). The fiscal year periods are as follows:

FY 2014: July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014
FY 2015: July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015
FY 2016: July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016
FY 2017: July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017
FY 2018: July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018
FY 2019: July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019

- *“One-Day Census”* – The one-day count date used for each fiscal year is as follows:

FY 2014: January 31, 2014
FY 2015: January 31, 2015
FY 2016: January 31, 2016
FY 2017: January 31, 2017
FY 2018: January 31, 2018
FY 2019: January 31, 2019

Age Group

This Report classifies placement for children until their 21st birthday (i.e., to age 20.999) as of the date of admission for new placements, and as of July 1st of the fiscal year for carryover placements. There are two exceptions to this construct: 1) placements that are funded by Education include children who are served through the academic year of their 21st birthday; and 2) certain Behavioral Health placements that end at the child's 18th birthday when the child is transitioned to the adult system.

Race

Any child who is characterized in case records as identifying with more than one race is included in the "Bi-Racial/Multiple Race" category. Children who identify as Hispanic are included in the "Other" category if they did not identify as any race but identified as being Hispanic in ethnicity.

Definitions

- *"Bed-Day"* – A unit of measurement that refers to a single day in which one child is provided placement in any out-of-home placement.
- *"Children/Youth"* – The term "youth" is used interchangeably with the term "child" but is often used to describe older adolescents or individuals age 18 or older, and is typically used by agencies that primarily serve these populations. A child is anyone under age 18, but most agencies will serve individuals until their 21st birthday.
- *"One-Day Census"* – The measurement of total population on one day out of the year. January 31 is consistently used because it is about halfway through the State fiscal year. This measurement is used to gauge the total serving capacity of placements on a comparable, specific, single day.
- *"Population Flow"* – The total number of placements at the start of the fiscal year, new admissions within the fiscal year, discharges within the fiscal year, and placements at the end of the fiscal year.
- *"Rate of New Placement Settings"* – The rate of new admissions into a category of out-of-home placement per 1,000 children (aged 0 to 18) within a given geographic population.
- *"Total Served"* – The number of placements at the start of the fiscal year in addition to the number of new placements added during the fiscal year. The placements are counted, and not the number of children, because one child can be placed in more than one category, jurisdiction, or agency in one year. The "total served" encompasses children who may have been placed since the previous year, or before.

Considerations

This Report uses a variety of measurements to capture placement dynamics among diverse services, agencies, and jurisdictions. Among those measurements are cost per bed-day, one-day census, population flow, and rate of entry per jurisdiction. These measurements provide a uniform method, based on substantive information, for comparing diverse placements and agencies. Where the data serves as only a partial representation of placement dynamics, or if a particular agency does not calculate data as prescribed by the measurement, the authors of this Report have endeavored to supplement the data and tables with additional information.

Other considerations should be noted as follows:

- **Cost per Bed-Day:** Not all agencies calculate bed days.
- **One-Day Census:** The totals are derived from a count of all children in placement on one day of the year. This is not the total number of children served in placement during the course of the year. This number is a snapshot in time that demonstrates how many children may be in placement on a specific date.
- **Population Flow:** The population flow reflects changes in placements throughout the year. A change is considered to be a discharge or enrollment of any child in a new placement category (e.g., from Family Home setting to Community-Based placement), a new jurisdiction (e.g., a transfer from one jurisdiction to another), or a new placing agency (e.g., a change in custodial responsibility). The population flow counts *placements*, and not *children*, because one child can be placed in more than one category, jurisdiction, or agency in one year. A child may enter a new placement more than once in one year for many reasons, including because a more restrictive placement is appropriate for his or her needs, or because the child has progressed in meeting treatment goals and can be moved to a less restrictive environment. Placement numbers coming from population flow will be higher than the number of children who are placed.
- **Rate of New Placement Settings per Jurisdiction:** This shows the trend of placements for children within a jurisdiction. For jurisdictions in which few children are placed each year, the difference of one or two children being placed can exaggerate changes in the trend. The rate of new placement settings comes from the number of new placements (or starts) during the fiscal year, not the number of children (see “Population Flow” above).
- **Juvenile Services Out-of-Home Placement Information:** The data reported includes only youth who are placed in either in-State or out-of-State committed programs. All committed youth are adjudicated Delinquent and committed to the custody of Juvenile Services by the juvenile court. A continuum of out-of-home placement options is available for these youth, ranging from placement in a foster care setting to placement in a secure confinement facility. The cost data reported under each section reflects only youth in committed placements. “Non-committed” Juvenile Services youth, who are not adjudicated delinquent or placed by the juvenile court, are not represented in the placement totals and placement costs in this Report.
- **Juvenile Services Hospitalization Costs:** When a Juvenile Services-committed child is

admitted to a psychiatric hospital, Juvenile Services pays only the educational portion of the costs, and other entities, such as Medical Assistance or private insurance, pay the remaining costs. This Report includes only educational costs, rather than the total costs.²

- **Behavioral Health Cost Data:** Services that the Behavioral Health Administration bill through Medicaid can be processed up to one year following the provision of the service, which is the time when Behavioral Health receives notice of expenditure. Costs that were incurred by Behavioral Health from the previous fiscal year but that are billed in the current fiscal year are reconciled in the following year. Because of this, current fiscal year costs may be slightly understated and prior fiscal year costs may be higher than reported in the previous year.
- **Human Services Cost Data:** Services that Human Services bills through Medicaid for its placements are not reflected in the Human Services cost tables and primarily include Residential Treatment Center placements. Instead, these costs appear in the Behavioral Health section. Additionally, Human Services costs are reported by main placement category, but not by placement subcategory (see descriptions below).
- **Unknown and Not Available Placements:** An “Unknown” or “Not Available” placement category is used to describe children who have run away or who cannot be identified in a placement category because an agency’s records have not been updated. Differences among the placement subcategories are further explained in each of the placement category descriptions.

² Prior to 2013, this Report included total costs.

Report Overview

This Report is issued by the Office on behalf of the Children's Cabinet. The Children's Cabinet coordinates the child- and family-focused service delivery system by emphasizing prevention, early intervention, and community-based services for all children and families. The Children's Cabinet includes the Secretaries of the Departments of Budget and Management, Disabilities, Health, Human Services, and Juvenile Services, as well as the State Superintendent of Schools for the Maryland State Department of Education. The Office is also a member and the Executive Director chairs the Children's Cabinet.

The Report includes a Statewide summary of all out-of-home placements, five-year trend analyses, and strategies for out-of-home placements by the State agencies that place children or fund children's placements. In addition, the Report contains a description of placements at Maryland's Schools for the Blind and the Deaf and a discussion of Family Preservation Services.

The Report's objective is to provide an accurate and precise analysis of each agency's placement trends and future resource development priorities. State agencies continue to strengthen, develop, and adopt strategies to serve children in their homes and communities. This Report supports a more comprehensive understanding of the needs of children who require out-of-home placement. The Children's Cabinet agencies seek to improve placement tracking and monitoring and to identify meaningful ways to measure progress. These efforts assist the State and local jurisdictions in the planning of effective services and the efficient use of funds.

Placement Categories

In Maryland, there are four categories of out-of-home placement for children. These categories fall on a continuum, beginning with the least restrictive setting (Family Home) and moving toward a more highly-structured and treatment-oriented setting (Hospitalization).

Family Home	Non-Community-Based
Adoptive Care Foster Care Formal Relative (Kinship – Non-Paid) Care Restricted Relative (Kinship - Paid) Care Treatment Foster Care Living-Arrangement – Family Home	Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Programs Juvenile Commitment Programs Secure Juvenile Commitment Residential Educational Facilities Residential Treatment Centers Substance Use and Addiction Programs Living Arrangement – Non-Community-Based
Community-Based	Hospitalization
Independent Living Programs Residential Child Care Programs Personal Supports Living Arrangement – Community-Based	In-Patient Private Psychiatric Hospitalization

Table 1

While there is a range of out-of-home placement types, only Human Services and Juvenile Services place children in all the placement categories. The Department of Health and its

administrations (Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities) place children in only one category each (Non-Community-Based and Community Based, respectively). Education only funds placements and does not place children. [Table 2](#) illustrates overlaps among agencies in placement subcategories, and subcategories specific to a particular agency.

Table 2. State Agency Placement Categories: Placement Totals on 1/31/2019																				
	Family Home Placement						Community-Based Placement				Non-Community-Based Placement							Hospitalization Placement		All Agency Totals
Placing Agency	Adoptive Care	Foster Care	Formal Relative (Kinship) Care	Restricted Relative (Kinship) Care	Treatment Foster Care	Living Arrangement Family Home	Independent Living Programs	Residential Child Care Program	Personal Supports	Living Arrangement - Community-Based	Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	Juvenile Commitment Programs	Secure Juvenile Commitment	Residential Educational Facilities	Residential Treatment Centers	Substance Use and Addiction Programs	Living Arrangement - Non-Community Based	In-Patient Private	Psychiatric Hospitalization	
Department of Human Services	26	1,054	683	240	1,157	169	144	558	0	18	0	0	0	0	120	0	59	22	23	4,273
Department of Juvenile Services	-	-	-	-	13	0	7	46	0	0	1	117	27	0	80	20	0	0	4	315
Maryland State Department of Education	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	24
Behavioral Health Administration	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	303	16	0	0	0	319
Developmental Disabilities Administration	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Total	26	1,054	683	240	1,170	169	151	630	-	18	1	117	27	24	503	36	59	22	27	4,957

Table 2

Organization of the Report

Out-of-Home Placement Summaries

This includes summaries from each of the child-placing and funding agencies, as well as a Statewide summary of all Maryland placements. Each agency's narrative includes the same sections to aid comparison among the varying populations served by the agencies, organized under the following headings:

- **Summary:** A brief overview of the agency's goals and metrics related to out-of-home placement in the current year and over time.
- **2019 Data Highlights:** The number of children in placement during each year's one-day census and the total number of placements at the beginning of the fiscal year, in addition to the number of placements added during the fiscal year, the population flow during the last five fiscal years, the rate of placement by jurisdiction based on one-day census data, total costs, and costs per bed day.
- **Demographics:** Trends and contextual narrative related to age, gender, and race.
- **Placement Subcategory Trends:** Contextual narrative related to changes or trends in subcategory placements (i.e., Foster Care vs. Treatment Foster Care). This section also includes placement subcategory total costs and costs per bed day for agencies with more than one placement category (Human Services and Juvenile Services).
- **Out-of-State Placements:** This section is required of all agencies that place children out-of-State. The section includes a discussion of each agency's policies and procedures for placing a child out-of-State, as well as trends and factors that led to out-of-State placements.
- **Strategies:** The agency's or administration's strategies to: address gaps in services, serve children in their home jurisdictions whenever possible, and reduce the length of stay in out-of-home placement programs while increasing the rates of positive discharges to less-restrictive settings or permanent homes.

Additional Summaries and Appendices

Maryland Schools for the Deaf and Blind

A brief description of the number of students enrolled and costs (residential and educational) associated with the two schools.

Family Preservation Services

A summary of the outcomes achieved by families participating in Family Preservation Services to prevent the out-of-home placement of children.

Summary and Statewide Strategies

Efforts by the Children's Cabinet and Children's Cabinet agencies to further address out-of-home and out-of-State placements.

Appendix: Placement by Jurisdiction

The number of children from each jurisdiction in Maryland who were in out-of-home placements on January 31, 2019, and where they were placed, by out-of-home placement subcategory.

Appendix: Capacity Utilization

The specific facilities or programs that supported children in out-of-home placement and the number of placements to each facility or program. In this instance, each placement represents an individual child on January 31, 2019. The capacity utilization represents a snapshot in time and is not an aggregate of all facilities utilized during the fiscal year.

Statewide Summary

The regulations addressing Human Services' out-of-home placement program (Code of Maryland Regulations 07.02.11) set forth the requirements of the program to reduce the rate at which children enter and re-enter out-of-home placements; reduce the median length of stay in out-of-home placements; minimize the number of placement changes within 24 months of entering out-of-home placements; increase the percentage of reunifications, guardianships, and adoptions; and decrease the number of children in out-of-home placements.

Statewide Placement Trends								
Category	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	1,357	1,009	1,015	971	821	799	-9.50%	-2.68%
Family Home Settings	4,114	3,594	3,612	3,499	3,530	3,342	-3.94%	-5.33%
Hospitalization	25	25	58	69	57	49	23.91%	-14.04%
Non-Community-Based Residential Placement	931	1,095	1,068	947	777	767	-3.05%	-1.29%
Placement Category Not Available	322	328	92	94	85	93	-13.62%	9.41%
All Categories	6,749	6,051	5,863	5,580	5,270	5,050	-5.60%	-4.17%

Table 3

The number of children in out-of-home placements has been steadily decreasing for many years. One-Day Census placement counts have decreased by 25% since 2014. Placements for all categories have decreased, including hospitalizations, which had been increasing in past years.

All Agencies Total Served								
Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Family Home	11,015	9,818	10,242	9,387	10,080	9,094	-3.46%	-9.78%
Community-Based	2,925	2,656	2,507	2,309	1,998	1,964	-7.58%	-1.70%
Non-Community-Based	5,737	3,025	3,465	3,109	2,655	2,346	-13.85%	-11.64%
Hospitalization	337	344	362	477	517	473	7.79%	-8.51%
Not Available	832	864	300	567	868	627	10.58%	-27.76%
Total	20,846	16,707	16,876	15,849	16,118	14,504	-6.65%	-10.01%

Table 4

The “All Agencies Total Served” figure represents the number of placements at the start of the fiscal year plus all new placements until the end of the fiscal year. When comparing 2014 to 2019, the total number of out-of-home placements has decreased by approximately 30% (Table 4). Table 5 shows a 15.62% reduction in new placements in 2019. The overall number of youth served decreased 10.01% from last year.

All Agencies Placement Population Flow (Placements, Not Children)					
State Fiscal Year	Placements at Start of FY	Starts in FY (New Placements)	Total Served	Ends in FY (Placement Exits)	Placements at End of FY
2015	6,623	10,087	16,710	10,787	5,923
2016	5,945	7,320	13,265	10,054	3,211
2017	5,623	10,396	16,019	10,475	5,544
2018	5,391	10,726	16,117	10,382	5,735
2019	5,481	9,051	14,532	9,452	5,080
Three-Year Change	-7.80%	23.65%	9.55%	-5.99%	58.21%
Average Yearly Change	-4.53%	0.54%	-2.27%	-3.11%	4.72%
Recent Year Change	1.67%	-15.62%	-9.83%	-8.96%	-11.42%

Table 5

NOTE: Placements at the end of a fiscal year will not equal the number of placements at the beginning of the next fiscal year due to the updating of agency records.

The rate of new out-of-home placements by jurisdiction has increased overall, although the average rate of new placements has decreased over the years. As has been typical over the years, some jurisdictions saw increases and others saw decreases (Table 6). In FY 2019, there were approximately 7.77 placements per 1,000 Maryland children. Jurisdictions with large changes in percentages typically had relatively small numbers of children in placement, which makes the percentage changes appear more dramatic than they may be. Other jurisdictions, such as Harford, saw genuinely significant increases in new placements. New out-of-home placements indicate children initially placed or moved from one placement to another. Placement moves may occur when a child needs services that are more intensive or when a child has met placement goals and enters a less restrictive setting.

All Agencies Rate of New Placement Setting per 1,000 Maryland Children By Jurisdiction								
Jurisdiction	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Three Year Change	Average Change	Last Year Change
Allegany	14.72	11.4	23.03	21.25	15.15	22%	10.76%	-28.70%
Anne Arundel	3.26	3.1	2.02	3.13	2.79	3%	1.08%	-10.77%
Baltimore	5.08	5	4.71	5.99	5.55	5%	3.10%	-7.40%
Baltimore City	28.84	17.3	27.76	33.47	26.55	20%	5.09%	-20.67%
Calvert	5.02	3.7	4.77	5.60	5.20	13%	3.22%	-7.25%
Caroline	7.81	4.7	5.18	4.83	3.96	-5%	-13.57%	-17.92%
Carroll	0.43	3.2	2.8	4.51	6.98	34%	186.86%	54.64%
Cecil	7.65	7.5	10.41	10.84	9.90	11%	8.08%	-8.69%
Charles	6.62	4.5	4.85	5.43	3.60	-5%	-11.51%	-33.83%
Dorchester	11.48	10.5	6.78	9.73	10.03	4%	0.64%	3.08%
Frederick	5.12	4	2.29	3.47	2.98	-2%	-6.76%	-14.11%
Garrett	17.38	10.3	17.15	24.93	25.57	38%	18.43%	2.59%
Harford	7.21	4.2	5.87	6.96	15.16	59%	33.59%	117.82%
Howard	1.95	1.5	1.19	2.10	2.10	18%	8.10%	-0.11%
Kent	5.64	4.1	1.45	5.19	5.00	63%	40.61%	-3.66%
Montgomery	3.43	2.7	2.3	3.32	6.81	45%	28.33%	105.27%
Prince George's	5.37	3.5	4.26	5.02	5.35	15%	2.84%	6.56%
Queen Anne's	0.64	2.5	1.26	3.35	1.29	18%	86.35%	-61.38%
Somerset	12.5	8.4	6.39	7.63	10.82	12%	1.12%	41.86%
St. Mary's	7.06	5	4.41	5.22	3.97	-6%	-11.67%	-23.99%
Talbot	6	5.4	3.45	5.74	5.34	8%	3.33%	-7.07%
Washington	10.7	6.7	7.18	9.17	7.48	5%	-5.24%	-18.39%
Wicomico	6.48	5.7	2.08	4.26	4.05	12%	6.10%	-5.06%
Worcester	8.22	6.1	7.73	9.56	5.37	2%	-4.81%	-43.88%
Total	7.47	5.3	6.65	7.12	7.77	14%	3.16%	9.14%

Table 6

One of Maryland's goals for out-of-home placement is for children to remain close to their homes so that their family, social, educational, and cultural connections can be preserved during the period of out-of-home placement. This is not always possible due to the unavailability of resources to meet the child's needs in his or her home jurisdiction or because Kinship and Family Foster Care is available away from the child's home. Baltimore City is the home jurisdiction of about one-third of all out-of-home placements; however, less than half of those placements are made within the jurisdiction ([Table 7](#)). Most jurisdictions saw an increase in youth remaining in their home jurisdictions over last year's report, although the lowest rates persist on the Eastern Shore.

Total Statewide Placement By Jurisdiction (Jurisdiction Where Children Were Placed - In-State and Out-Of-State)																												
Home Jurisdiction of Children	# children from jurisdiction in placement	% of children Statewide in placements from jurisdiction	Allegany	Anne Arundel	Baltimore	Baltimore City	Calvert	Caroline	Carroll	Cecil	Charles	Dorchester	Frederick	Garrett	Harford	Howard	Kent	Montgomery	Prince George's	Queen Anne's	Somerset	St. Mary's	Talbot	Washington	Wicomico	Worcester	Out-of-State	Unknown
Allegany	85	1.59%	60	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	6	1
Anne Arundel	193	3.62%	2	53	29	47	0	2	3	2	1	4	7	8	0	4	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	7	5
Baltimore	661	12.40%	6	17	348	135	0	9	4	6	5	3	12	8	21	8	1	12	11	0	1	0	0	9	1	0	24	20
Baltimore City	1990	37.33%	4	58	809	838	1	1	21	4	5	2	14	5	28	19	2	20	27	1	2	0	0	4	2	0	54	69
Calvert	63	1.18%	1	0	7	4	26	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	9	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	4
Caroline	28	0.53%	0	0	2	1	0	14	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1
Carroll	73	1.37%	1	0	15	13	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	2
Cecil	139	2.61%	0	2	7	13	0	3	0	76	0	4	2	1	6	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	11	0
Charles	78	1.46%	1	3	9	5	1	0	0	0	36	1	7	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	3
Dorchester	27	0.51%	0	1	3	3	0	5	0	0	0	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	1
Frederick	108	2.03%	1	1	6	8	0	2	1	2	0	0	44	3	0	3	0	11	2	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	7	2
Garrett	58	1.09%	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	1
Harford	246	4.61%	6	2	51	28	0	2	0	15	0	1	2	4	109	0	0	5	7	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	8	4
Howard	82	1.54%	2	4	21	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	24	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	4
Kent	9	0.17%	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Montgomery	565	10.60%	7	6	29	21	5	7	8	7	2	0	17	11	3	6	0	311	57	0	0	4	0	18	0	0	23	23
Prince George's	554	10.39%	4	2	60	40	2	0	3	4	22	1	16	7	1	11	1	23	301	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	20	30
Queen Anne's	11	0.21%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Somerset	18	0.34%	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	0
St. Mary's	66	1.24%	1	0	5	8	1	1	1	0	2	1	4	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	26	0	2	0	0	2	5
Talbot	15	0.28%	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	156	2.93%	4	1	17	9	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	4	1	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	4	2
Wicomico	57	1.07%	2	0	10	6	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	3	2
Worcester	33	0.62%	0	1	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	9	2	0
Out-of-State	12	0.23%	2	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	4	0.08%	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	5331	1	105	153	1442	1206	36	55	68	118	74	28	145	117	176	82	13	405	447	5	7	31	6	187	43	10	191	181
% of children from jurisdiction			57.14%	34.64%	24.13%	69.49%	72.22%	25.45%	35.29%	64.41%	48.65%	14.29%	30.34%	39.32%	61.93%	29.27%	23.08%	76.79%	67.34%	80.00%	14.29%	83.87%	66.67%	53.48%	46.51%	90.00%	0.52%	0.00%
% children Statewide in all			1.99%	2.90%	27.36%	22.88%	0.68%	1.04%	1.29%	2.24%	1.40%	0.53%	2.75%	2.22%	3.34%	1.56%	0.25%	7.69%	8.48%	0.09%	0.13%	0.59%	0.11%	3.55%	0.82%	0.19%	3.62%	3.43%

Table 7

Out-of-State Placements

This Report examines systemic trends in out-of-State placements. It does not address individual placements. The individual agencies have shared additional details in their respective sections within this Report.

Out-Of-State Placements by Agency on 1/31/2019						
	Community-Based Placements	Family Home	Hospitalization	Non-Community-Based Placements	Other	All Placements
Human Services	12	76	12	4	0	104
Juvenile Services	0	0	0	69	0	69
Developmental Disabilities Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Behavioral Health	0	0	0	6	0	6
Maryland State Department of Education	0	0	0	10	0	10
Total	12	76	12	89	0	189

Table A

At the point in time count, out-of-State placements had increased over last year, from 176 to 189. On January 1, 2019, of these 189 placements, 76 were Family Home setting placements (e.g., youth who were placed with relatives or adopted in another state). This is the least restrictive type of placement and the most preferable setting wherever possible. Out-of-State Family Home placements increased from 73 to 76 this year.

Twelve placements were to hospitals. State agencies do not make the decision to place a youth out-of-State via hospitalization. That decision is made by the child's treating physician. The reasons for hospitalizing a child out-of-State often depend on geography. A child whose family lives closer to Washington, D.C., for example, may be hospitalized there rather than in a Maryland hospital.

Twelve placements were by Human Services to Community-Based providers. The majority of Community-Based placements out-of-State were to residential group homes. Eleven youth were placed in these settings. These placements are included in Appendix B, Capacity Utilization.

Eighty-nine placements were to Non-Community-Based settings. These placements included four by Human Services, 10 supported by Education, and six by Behavioral Health. The 69 remaining placements were court-ordered placements made by Juvenile Services.

Maryland Out-of-State Placements								
Category	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	52	47	54	27	21	12	-21.96%	-42.86%
Family Home Settings	73	78	86	65	73	76	1.82%	4.11%
Hospitalization	5	4	11	11	22	12	41.91%	-45.45%
Non-Community-Based Residential Placement	126	151	95	62	70	89	-2.39%	27.14%
Other	17	21	2	0	0	0	NA	NA
All Categories	273	301	248	165	186	189	-5.30%	1.61%

Table 8

In-State and Out-of-State Costs

Total expenditures for both in-State and out-of-State placements have decreased since FY 2009, due to the decrease in the number of children entering out-of-home placement. The cost of Non-Community-Based Residential Placements has increased in FY 2019, causing an overall increase in expenditures from FY 2018 to FY 2019.

Statewide Total Costs								
Category	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	\$104,784,520	\$82,659,681	\$98,081,692	\$32,187,204	\$82,945,837	\$83,395,896	17.72%	0.54%
Family Home Settings	\$122,192,288	\$107,141,111	\$109,620,603	\$110,164,037	\$107,108,750	\$101,867,273	-3.43%	-4.89%
Hospitalization	\$2,082	\$0	\$79,220	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Non-Community-Based Residential Placement	\$63,113,560	\$141,443,480	\$86,727,368	\$135,224,277	\$67,392,450	\$112,237,092	31.54%	66.54%
All Categories	\$290,092,450	\$331,244,272	\$294,508,883	\$277,575,518	\$257,447,037	\$297,500,260	1.13%	15.56%

Table 9

Statewide Costs Per Bed Day								
Category	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	\$236	\$297	\$216	\$264	\$296	\$299	6.79%	1.01%
Family Home Settings	\$102	\$165	\$148	\$114	\$226	\$119	15.88%	-47.35%
Hospitalization	\$118	<\$1	\$0	\$352	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Non-Community-Based Residential Placement	\$338	\$340	\$515	\$691	\$544	\$510	11.74%	-6.25%
All Categories	\$179	\$227	\$293	\$355	\$355	\$341	14.62%	-3.94%

Table 10

Statewide Placement Trends

Statewide Family Home Settings Placement Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Adoptive Care	32	41	23	39	32	26	3.42%	-18.75%
Foster Care	1,132	1,029	1,097	1,063	1,108	1,054	-1.25%	-4.87%
Formal Relative (Kinship) Care	761	557	508	602	727	683	-0.48%	-6.05%
Restricted Relative (Kinship) Care	326	293	276	278	300	240	-5.46%	-20.00%
Treatment Foster Care	1,627	1,477	1,382	1,269	1,147	1,170	-6.29%	2.01%
Living Arrangement - Family Home	236	197	330	283	216	169	-1.74%	-21.76%
Total	4,114	3,594	3,616	3,534	3,530	3,342	-3.95%	-5.33%

Table 11

Statewide Community-Based Placement Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Independent Living Programs	201	174	149	143	149	151	-5.26%	1.34%
Residential Child Care Program	849	738	635	707	650	630	-5.37%	-3.08%
Personal Supports	68	62	80	95	0	0	NA	NA
Living Arrangement - Community-Based	43	35	37	26	22	18	-15.24%	-18.18%
Total	1,161	1,009	901	971	821	799	-6.83%	-2.68%

Table 12

Statewide Non-Community-Based Placement Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	24	6	13	5	4	1	-22.97%	-75.00%
Juvenile Commitment Programs	159	125	142	102	100	117	-4.18%	17.00%
Secure Juvenile Commitment	41	27	18	11	15	27	2.00%	80.00%
Residential Educational Facilities	47	45	49	44	41	24	-10.77%	-41.46%
Residential Treatment Centers	722	669	645	558	463	503	-6.56%	8.64%
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	359	152	167	177	109	36	-29.44%	-66.97%
Living Arrangement - Non-Community-Based	89	71	52	50	45	59	-5.94%	31.11%
Total	1,441	1,095	1,086	947	777	767	-11.37%	-1.29%

Table 13

Statewide Hospitalization Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
In-Patient Private	9	10	24	25	24	22	28.59%	-8.33%
Psychiatric Hospitalization	16	15	34	44	33	27	21.33%	-18.18%
Total	25	25	58	69	57	49	23.91%	-14.04%

Table 14

Statewide Age Trends								
Age	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	1,346	1,227	1,268	1,304	1,402	1,373	.56%	-2.07%
6 through 11	881	857	861	885	885	903	.51%	2.03%
12 through 17	2,631	2,481	2,264	1,837	1,950	1,786	-7.11%	-8.41%
18 and over	1,891	1,486	1,470	1,554	1,033	895	-12.73%	-13.36%
Total	6,749	6,051	5,863	5,580	5,270	4,957	-5.95%	-5.94%

Table 15

Statewide Gender Trends								
Gender	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	3,768	3,341	3,281	3,083	2,859	2,708	-6.34%	-5.28%
Female	2,979	2,706	2,572	2,490	2,411	2,245	-5.47%	-6.89%
Unknown	2	4	10	7	0	4	NA	NA
Total	6,749	6,051	5,863	5,580	5,270	4,957	-5.95%	-5.94%

Table 16

Statewide Race Trends								
Race	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian / Alaskan	7	7	2	4	6	9	25.71%	50.00%
Asian	34	28	35	45	43	44	6.76%	2.33%
Black or African American	4,203	3,662	3,502	3,164	3,036	2,839	-7.49%	-6.49%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific	3	3	17	5	0	1	NA	NA
White	1,952	1,781	1,785	1,714	1,534	1,417	-6.13%	-7.63%
Bi-Racial / Multiple Race	233	259	263	239	220	185	-4.06%	-15.91%
Other	191	181	166	200	184	187	.12%	1.63%
Unknown	126	130	153	209	247	275	17.40%	11.34%
Total	6,749	6,051	5,923	5,580	5,270	4,957	-5.95%	-5.94%

Table 17

Maryland Out-of-State Race Trends								
Race	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian / Alaskan	0	0	0	1	1	0	NA	NA
Asian	0	1	1	0	0	0	NA	NA
Black or African American	180	192	146	88	88	94	-10.04%	6.82%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	74	83	76	55	64	72	0.99%	12.50%
Bi-Racial / Multiple Race	8	8	5	7	6	8	4.31%	33.33%
Other	9	15	15	6	10	8	10.67%	-20.00%
Unknown	2	2	5	8	7	7	39.50%	0.00%
Total	273	301	248	165	176	189	-5.35%	7.39%

Table 18

Maryland Out-of-State Gender Trends								
Gender	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	187	213	156	104	112	131	-4.31%	16.96%
Female	84	88	92	61	64	58	-5.77%	-9.38%
Unknown	2	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	273	301	248	165	176	189	-5.35%	7.39%

Table 19

Maryland Out-of-State Age Trends								
Age	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	39	30	41	28	46	38	5.76%	-17.39%
6 through 11	13	16	22	19	19	27	17.81%	42.11%
12 through 17	116	155	95	74	68	86	-1.77%	26.47%
18 and over	105	100	90	44	43	38	-15.95%	-11.63%
Total	273	301	248	165	176	189	-5.35%	7.39%

Table 20

Total Costs

Statewide Out-of-State Total Costs								
Category	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	\$7,710,073	\$7,591,836	\$8,411,997	\$3,906,819	\$2,243,268	\$2,017,038	-19.39%	-10.08%
Family Home Settings	\$47,603	\$47,092	\$56,185	\$83,203	\$223,025	\$186,973	43.64%	-16.17%
Hospitalization	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Non-Community-Based Residential Placement	\$15,490,295	\$14,692,685	\$10,867,431	\$7,869,601	\$7,220,890	\$8,633,076	-9.49%	19.56%
All Categories	\$23,247,971	\$22,331,613	\$19,335,613	\$11,859,623	\$9,687,183	\$10,837,087	-12.49%	11.87%

Table 21

Per Bed-Day

Statewide Out-of-State Costs Per Bed Day								
Category	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	\$475	\$512	\$533	\$372	\$331	\$495	4.04%	49.54%
Family Home Settings	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$6	\$14	\$9	39.45%	-36.10%
Hospitalization	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Non-Community-Based Residential Placement	\$264	\$322	\$434	\$383	\$382	\$281	3.66%	-26.44%
All Categories	\$267	\$279	\$340	\$338	\$322	\$187	-4.19%	-41.98%

Table 22

Maryland's child and family-serving agencies provide a continuum of care to meet an array of needs along a wide spectrum. A goal of the Report is to ensure that the State is using data to inform its policies related to out-of-home placements. In the remainder of this Report, State agencies will describe how they meet the needs of the children in their care and the challenges faced.

Department of Human Services Summary

Summary

The Department of Human Services (Human Services) prioritizes child safety, permanency, and well-being for children and families. Human Services is committed to ensuring that children and youth are kept with their families whenever safe and possible. This is one of the central principles of the Place Matters and Family Centered Practice initiatives. **Since the beginning of Place Matters, the number of children in the Human Services out-of-home care has decreased by 56% (from 10,330 in July 2007 to 4,582 in June 2019).**³

Maryland's Family Centered Practice model is a fundamental component of Human Services' and the local Departments of Social Services' work with families. Workers develop individualized service plans based on comprehensive assessments of the families' strengths and needs, with goals of increasing families' capacities to protect their children. Family Involvement Meetings are held to engage families in service plan development, especially when safety/risk issues are severe enough that a child may be removed from the home. When out-of-home placement is necessary, the first choice is always a family home (family foster home or kinship placement).

Family Involvement Meetings and other Family Centered Practice approaches strengthen families by bringing additional resources to families and helping children stay with their families of origin or relatives. These efforts are designed to reduce risk factors that lead to abuse and neglect, increase safety for children, and avoid out-of-home placement or reduce time in care. Most children – an average of 76% in FY 2019 – in Human Services out-of-home care are in family homes (Table 23). The Family Centered Practices of child and family inclusion in case planning and decision-making have been crucial in achieving these goals.

Human Services Placement Trends								
Category	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	842	753	740	710	711	720	-2.99%	1.27%
Family Home Settings	4,024	3,514	3,563	3,472	3,507	3,329	-3.58%	-5.08%
Hospitalization	17	20	54	65	52	45	34.91%	-13.46%
Non-Community-Based Residential Placement	272	250	223	181	164	179	-7.59%	9.15%
Placement Category Not Available	322	328	92	94	85	93	-13.62%	9.41%
All Categories	5,477	4,865	4,672	4,522	4,519	4,366	-4.36%	-3.39%

Table 23

³ Families Blossom - Place Matters data June 2019; Human Services.

Human Services 2019 Highlights

Human Services Total Served								
Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Family Home	11,039	9,661	10,111	9,081	9,802	9,052	-3.54%	-7.65%
Community-Based	2,235	2,029	1,970	2,072	1,690	1,701	-4.95%	0.65%
Non-Community-Based	675	625	552	426	405	426	-8.33%	5.19%
Hospitalization	294	260	372	416	430	436	9.62%	1.40%
Not Available	866	864	300	567	854	627	9.51%	-26.58%
Total	15,109	13,439	13,305	12,562	13,181	12,242	-3.97%	-7.12%

Table 24

As of January 31, 2019, 76% of children/youth in Human Services out-of-home care were in family homes, with another 16% in Community-Based placements ([Table 23](#)). As the total Human Services out-of-home care population has decreased since July 2007, the number of Family Home and Community-Based placements has also decreased. FY 2019 showed the lowest number of total children served in out-of-home care since FY 2015, mostly due to the decline in entries (14%, Table 25). The decrease in Community-Based placements is a result of the Place Matters focus on Family Home placements for children, and the idea that every child deserves a Family Home placement setting. The number of children in hospital settings, however, has increased by 48% since FY 2014. While there was a slight increase in hospitalizations from 2017 to 2018, there was a decrease in the FY 2019 one-day count. Most hospitalizations are short term and the number varies based on the point in time when the data is collected. As illustrated in Table 24, there are times when the placement category is not captured. These placements may include youth who are in semi-independent living, college, Job Corps, or other living arrangements. These placement types are not easily reported in the current electronic data system. Moving forward, Human Services' new electronic system will be able to differentiate all placement types.

Human Services Population Flow					
State Fiscal Year	Placements at Start of FY	Starts in FY (New Placements)	Total Served	Ends in FYT (Placement Exits)	Placements at End of FY
2015	5,248	8,191	13,439	8,635	4,804
2016	4,777	8,528	13,305	8,608	4,697
2017	4,526	8,036	12,562	8,061	4,501
2018	4,475	8,706	13,181	8,543	4,638
2019	4,724	7,518	12,242	7,816	4,426
Three-Year Change	-1.11%	-11.84%	-7.99%	-9.20%	-5.77%
Average Yearly Change	-2.45%	-1.74%	-2.19%	-2.30%	-1.98%
Recent Year Change	5.56%	-13.65%	-7.12%	-8.51%	-4.57%

Table 25

Human Services Placement By Jurisdiction (Jurisdiction Where Children Were Placed)																												
Home Jurisdiction of Children	# children from jurisdiction in placement	% of children Statewide in placements from jurisdiction	Allegany	Anne Arundel	Baltimore	Baltimore City	Calvert	Caroline	Carroll	Cecil	Charles	Dorchester	Frederick	Garrett	Harford	Howard	Kent	Montgomery	Prince George's	Queen Anne's	Somerset	St. Mary's	Talbot	Washington	Wicomico	Worcester	Out-of-State	Unknown
Allegany	70	1.57%	54	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	1
Anne Arundel	117	2.62%	0	50	21	12	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	4	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	5
Baltimore	551	12.33%	0	17	320	90	0	8	3	6	5	0	3	5	21	7	1	10	11	0	1	0	0	8	1	0	15	19
Baltimore City	1818	40.67%	1	58	748	792	1	1	10	4	5	1	4	1	28	19	1	19	26	1	2	0	0	4	2	0	22	68
Calvert	52	1.16%	0	0	7	1	26	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Caroline	22	0.49%	0	0	1	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1
Carroll	66	1.48%	1	0	14	8	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	2
Cecil	126	2.82%	0	2	7	7	0	3	0	76	0	3	1	0	6	3	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	10	0
Charles	66	1.48%	0	3	6	5	1	0	0	0	36	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Dorchester	20	0.45%	0	1	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	1
Frederick	64	1.43%	1	1	4	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	25	2	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	4	1
Garrett	57	1.28%	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	1
Harford	204	4.56%	0	1	43	16	0	1	0	15	0	0	1	0	106	0	0	4	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	4
Howard	61	1.36%	0	4	17	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	23	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4
Kent	9	0.20%	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Montgomery	400	8.95%	2	6	21	6	5	1	2	5	2	0	10	0	3	6	0	222	57	0	0	4	0	17	0	0	13	18
Prince George's	490	10.96%	1	2	54	28	2	0	1	2	22	0	5	0	1	11	0	23	298	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	8	29
Queen Anne's	7	0.16%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Somerset	9	0.20%	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0
St. Mary's	51	1.14%	0	0	4	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	25	0	2	0	0	1	5
Talbot	12	0.27%	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	139	3.11%	3	1	16	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	95	0	0	3	2
Wicomico	31	0.69%	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	19	1	0	2
Worcester	28	0.63%	0	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	9	1	0
Out-of-State	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	4470	1	63	149	1296	984	36	44	41	113	74	11	60	61	173	79	7	294	442	5	7	29	6	168	41	10	106	171
% of children from jurisdiction			1.41%	3.33%	24.69%	80.49%	72.22%	27.27%	58.54%	67.26%	48.65%	36.36%	41.67%	73.77%	61.27%	29.11%	42.86%	75.51%	67.42%	80.00%	14.29%	86.21%	66.67%	56.55%	46.34%	90.00%	0.00%	0.00%
% children Statewide in all			1.41%	3.33%	28.99%	22.01%	0.81%	0.98%	0.92%	2.53%	1.66%	0.25%	1.34%	1.36%	3.87%	1.77%	0.16%	6.58%	9.89%	0.11%	0.16%	0.65%	0.13%	3.76%	0.92%	0.22%	2.37%	3.83%

Table 26

Human Services Demographics

As of January 31, 2019, 32% of children in Human Services out-of-home care were age 5 and younger; 20% were ages 6 to 11; 31% were ages 12 to 17; and 18% were age 18 and older. These proportions are similar to last year's data (Table 28), with a 1% increase in the younger two age groups and a comparable 1% decrease in the oldest youth. Youth 12 and older continue to represent half of the youth in Human Services out-of-home care and their placement needs have significant implications. Caregiver skills, therapeutic interventions, and other service needs of older children and youth are different from those of infants, toddlers, and young children. There continues to be slightly more males in out-of-home care than females. The majority (57%) of children are Black or African American, and the second largest race is White at 29%.

Human Services All Categories Gender Trends								
Gender	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	2,754	2,456	2,407	2,286	2,275	2,173	-4.56%	-4.48%
Female	2,721	2,407	2,264	2,236	2,244	2,099	-4.96%	-6.46%
Unknown	2	2	1	0	0	1	NA	NA
Total	5,477	4,865	4,672	4,522	4,519	4,273	-4.77%	-5.44%

Table 27

Human Services All Categories Age Trends								
Age	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	1,346	1,226	1,268	1,304	1,402	1,373	.56%	-2.07%
6 through 11	870	799	810	827	868	862	-.08%	-.69%
12 through 17	1,812	1,628	1,491	1,407	1,398	1,295	-6.44%	-7.37%
18 and over	1,449	1,212	1,103	984	851	743	-12.47%	-12.69%
Total	5,477	4,865	4,672	4,522	4,519	4,273	-4.77%	-5.44%

Table 28

Human Services All Categories Race Trends								
Race	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian / Alaskan	5	5	1	2	0	1	NA	NA
Asian	23	17	21	31	28	32	-9.68%	14.29%
Black or African American	3,449	2,940	2,724	2,602	2,600	2,457	-0.08%	-5.50%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific	3	3	3	4	0	1	NA	NA
White	1,543	1,427	1,414	1,351	1,304	1,199	-3.48%	-8.05%
Bi-Racial / Multiple Race	229	257	262	234	218	184	-6.84%	-15.60%
Other	103	101	97	110	123	125	11.82%	1.63%
Unknown	122	115	150	188	246	274	30.85%	11.38%
Total	5,477	4,865	4,672	4,522	4,519	4,273	-0.07%	-5.44%

Table 29

Placement Subcategory Trends

More than three-quarters (74%) of children placed out-of-home by Human Services are in Family Homes (placements in a family setting), including:

- Relative/Kinship Care (paid/restricted/relative and unpaid/formal kinship care);
- Living arrangements (primarily trial home visits with family of origin, but also including own home/apartment);
- Adoptive care (pre-finalized adoptive homes);
- Foster care (emergency, intermediate, regular foster care, and respite care); and,
- Treatment Foster Care (private and public).

Human Services Total Served								
Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Family Home	11,039	9,661	10,111	9,081	9,802	9,052	-3.54%	-7.65%
Community-Based	2,235	2,029	1,970	2,072	1,690	1,701	-4.95%	0.65%
Non-Community-Based	675	625	552	426	405	426	-8.33%	5.19%
Hospitalization	294	260	372	416	430	436	9.62%	1.40%
Not Available	866	864	300	567	854	627	9.51%	-26.58%
Total	15,109	13,439	13,305	12,562	13,181	12,242	-3.97%	-7.12%

Table 30

Since 2014, the overall number of children placed in family home subcategories has decreased, with the greatest decreases in treatment foster care (382) and family living arrangements, which are primarily trial home visits (64). All other placements have shown decreases which is to be expected with the decrease in the total number of children in out-of-home placement.

[Table 23](#) shows that Community-Based placements comprise Human Services' second most common placement type, with an average of 13% of all placed children/youth. For Human Services, these youth are typically placed in independent living programs and residential child care programs and other living arrangements including college and Job Corps.

As of January 31, 2019, 18% of all children and youth in Human Services' out-of-home care were older than age 17 (see [Table 28](#)). College, Job Corps, and independent living are age-appropriate for this population, and therefore least restrictive. Youth age 18 and older have a choice to remain in Human Services out-of-home care. They may choose to remain in care until age 21, but are not legally required to do so. Youth are eligible for independent living programs at age 16.

Approximately 4% of children in Human Services out-of-home care are in the State's most restrictive placements (Hospitalization), while an average of 3% are in Non-Community-Based placements such as residential treatment centers, correctional institutions, or juvenile commitment ([Table 23](#)). Placement in these settings is often driven by intensive mental health and medical needs, and/or court ordered juvenile/adult criminal justice system involvement.

An average of 5% of child records have incomplete placement information ([Table 23](#)). This category includes children on runaway status, as well as children whose placement data has not been fully entered into MD CHESSIE (Human Services' child welfare information system).

Human Services Out-of-State Placements

The overall number of children placed in Human Services' out-of-home care continues to decrease, as does the overall number of children placed out-of-State. Human Services continues, through Interstate Compacts, to place children out-of-State in least restrictive Family settings, such as foster care, formal kinship care, and adoption. As of January 31, 2019, 73% of the children placed out-of-State were in Family Home settings (76 children) and less than 1% of Human Services' foster care population was in out-of-State, non-family based placements (28 children). As illustrated in [Tables 47-50](#), the number of children in out-of-State, Community-

Based placements decreased by 61% from 2017 to 2018. Non-Community-Based placements decreased from 2018 to 2019 (from nine to four children). This number remains low due to Human Services' commitment to ensure children are in Community-Based placements.

Of the children placed out-of-State, 42% in Community-Based placement were over the age of 18 ([Table 50](#)). Further, 96% of children placed in family home settings were under the age of 18 ([Table 51](#)).

A key factor in determining whether a child will be placed out-of-State is the need of the child. It is important to note that the historical lack of specialized services and facilities within the State has made it difficult to keep children with the most intensive needs in Maryland. Children placed in out-of-State residential treatment centers and group home facilities present with complex physical, mental, psychiatric, and educational needs. Many of these children are prescribed multiple psychotropic medications, have diagnoses of one or more developmental disorders, including but not limited to: autism, developmental disabilities, mental health issues, emotional disturbances, and/or learning disabilities. It is common for children placed in these settings to lack verbal skills or have an IQ below the moderate range.

Residential treatment centers and group homes with expertly trained staff that are equipped and experienced in treating acute medical issues, developmental disabilities, and sex offenders are not readily available in Maryland. Therefore, when Human Services' foster children and youth present with these intensive needs, an out-of-State placement has been the most reasonable and appropriate option. Since 2016, there has been a concerted effort to reduce the placement of children out-of-State and create placements in Maryland that can appropriately meet the needs of these children. In 2018, Human Services issued a Request for Proposal to increase the number of placement options available in Maryland for youth with complex needs. As a result, in 2019, a diagnostic evaluation and treatment program for eight youth victims of sex-trafficking opened and two other facilities expanded their programs to serve youth with emotional, cognitive, and developmental needs.

Out-of-State Community-Based placements include group homes and residential centers. These facilities specialize in meeting the needs of children diagnosed with behavioral and mental health needs and their availability allows Human Services to appropriately place this population. Without these out-of-State placement resources, Human Services would not be able to effectively address the unique needs of these youth and provide quality care to this population.

Human Services Costs

Human Services Total Costs								
Cost Type	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Total	\$278,030,287	\$252,426,663	\$260,107,716	\$263,164,590	\$253,148,458	\$260,689,657	-1.16%	2.98%
Residential	\$194,867,565	\$169,083,401	\$177,121,210	\$177,332,746	\$167,742,614	\$173,172,696	-2.11%	3.24%
Educational	\$7,966,645	\$7,578,736	\$8,701,826	\$6,973,344	\$6,139,290	\$5,728,753	-5.71%	-6.69%
Administrative	\$75,196,077	\$75,764,526	\$74,284,680	\$78,858,500	\$79,266,554	\$81,788,208	1.73%	3.18%
% Residential	70%	67%	68%	67%	66%	66%	-1.05%	0.25%
% Educational	2.9%	3.0%	3.3%	2.6%	2.4%	2.2%	-4.49%	-9.39%
% Administrative	27%	30%	29%	30%	31%	31%	3.15%	0.20%

Table 31

Human Services All Categories Cost Per Bed-Day Trends								
Category	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	\$278	\$265	\$291	\$308	\$300	\$313	2.56%	4.32%
Family Home Settings	\$111	\$105	\$113	\$118	\$113	\$114	0.62%	0.82%
Hospitalization	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Non-Community-Based Residential Placement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Not Available	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
All Categories	\$146	\$206	\$219	\$156	\$156	\$156	3.73%	0.00%

Table 32

Human Services funds only two categories of placements — Family Home and Community-Based placements, although not all of these placements require funding. Family foster home placements of trial home placement and formal kinship care placements do not require residential funding, nor do some types of Community-Based placements. Hospitalizations are reimbursable through Medical Assistance, as is the residential portion of residential treatment center placements (Non-Community-Based). The other Non-Community-Based placements of juvenile commitment or correctional institution are mandated and paid for by Juvenile Services for youth detained, charged, adjudicated, and/or found guilty of criminal or delinquent behavior.

Over the past six fiscal years, Human Services' residential costs have decreased four of those years and have decreased by 4% with regards to portion of the overall costs, with an overall decrease of 13% since 2014. In FY 2014, the costs were nearly \$200 million. By FY 2019, the costs decreased to \$173 million (Table 31). While fewer children enter out-of-home placements, they have more intensive needs requiring placements that are more expensive.

Recommendations

The primary goal of Human Services is to prevent maltreatment and out-of-home placement of children and youth. When placement is necessary to protect a child's safety, reunification with the family is the preferred goal. Services that support these goals are the priority of Human Services.

Human Services has identified the following critical areas for increased services:

- Reduce the number of children who enter out-of-home care;
- Reduce the number of children who re-enter out-of-home care; and,

- Increase the number of children who exit out-of-home care to permanency (reunification, adoption, and guardianship) within 12 months and no more than 23 months.

Programs and practices that are essential to the effectiveness of Maryland's child welfare services in serving the child while in care and aid in the prevention, intervention, and continuation of service to the child after leaving care, are outlined below. These services include but are not limited to job skills training, educational services, and family centered practices and include:

1. **Award of IV-E Waiver:** Human Services received approval for a 5-year federal demonstration project that allows Maryland more flexibility in using federal foster care funds to achieve improved safety, permanency, and well-being of vulnerable children. The Waiver allows funds that previously only could be used as reimbursement for out-of-home placement to be used for in-home supports, prevention services, and other services that keep children at home safely. The project included an extensive planning process and began July 1, 2015. As this IV-E Waiver period ends in 2019, Maryland is working to implement the provisions of the Family First Prevention Services Act through its provisions that allow the positive work started with the Waiver to continue to impact outcomes related to the prevention of maltreatment and entry into out-of-home care.
2. **Quality Services Reform Initiative (QSRI):** Performance-based contracting for residential congregate care providers (also known as group homes) and child placement agencies (treatment foster care and independent living residential programs) increases accountability and quality of Community-Based out-of-home care. This work goes beyond rate setting to provide Maryland with the necessary information and tools to determine what contracted services are needed for the children being served and to address Maryland's priorities, including reducing high cost approaches that are not producing positive outcomes, reducing lengths of stay, developing more robust community-based interventions and services, and ultimately improving quality.
3. **Integrated Practice Model (IPM):** Continuation of Family Centered Practice and Place Matters initiatives, which focus on child, youth, and family involvement; natural and community supports; and keeping children in their homes and communities whenever safe and possible. IPM gives Human Services the ability to build on the foundation of these practices, to support equity across the State by setting expectations for staff will work with children, youth, and families as well as each other and community partners. IPM includes training and coaching, and policy alignment that will infuse its values, principles, and core practices into all areas of service.
4. **Ready by 21 (RB21):** RB21 is Maryland's initiative to ensure that youth are prepared for the transition into adulthood. Focusing on the five core areas of education/employment, safe and stable housing, well-being and civic engagement, financial empowerment, permanent and supportive connections, RB21 provides a framework and key strategies that are implemented at the local level by the local Departments of Social Services and their community partners. RB21 is designed to ensure that youth have the necessary skills and services to integrate back into their

homes and communities when they reunify with their families or to be successful if they emancipate from care at age 21.

Additional programs such as Youth Matter, Alternative Response, and tuition waivers further engage and strengthen youth and families.

As a result of the Family First Prevention Services Act, Maryland continues to accelerate Human Services' shift of services to the "front end" of its system to impact families positively at earlier points in time and to prevent adverse family outcomes such as indicated maltreatment and foster care placement. Accompanying this paradigm shift, Human Services has increased its sensitivity to trauma experienced by children, families, and case workers, in order to become a trauma-informed service system.

Through this work, Human Services has identified areas of need, evidence-based practices, program models, and policy updates to narrow the focus on the critical issues of entry, re-entry, and permanence. In large part, each model and program design will solely focus on strengthening the family at its core, thereby reducing the overall number of children in care; reducing the number of children re-entering care; and addressing the challenges of children realizing permanency. Programs and services designed to address these issues that Human Services is working to create or expand as part of the Family First Prevention Services Act implementation include:

1. *Trauma-Informed Systems* use standardized assessments to identify services and supports for children and families to prevent out-of-home care and re-entries into out-of-home care and to improve well-being.
2. *Prevention* - Expanding intensive family preservation and post-permanency services, to include prevention services.
3. *SafeCare* is an in-home parenting model for parents with children ages 0-5 who are at risk for, or have a history of, child abuse or neglect. *SafeCare* provides direct skill training with parents using four modules: health, home safety, parent-child/parent-infant interactions, and problem solving and communication.
4. *Functional Family Therapy* is designed for 11-18 year olds with behavioral health problems including conduct and substance use. *Functional Family Therapy* improves family relationships by teaching families how to promote the safety of their children, improve communication skills, and develop skills for solving family problems.
5. *Trauma Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy* is a model of psychotherapy for both child and parent participation designed for children ages 3-18 who are experiencing negative effects from trauma events, and who are experiencing symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, anxiety, grief, or trauma related shame. Treatment focuses on psycho-education and parenting skills, relaxation techniques, emotional expression and processing/regulation, and coping abilities.
6. *Parent-Child Interaction Therapy* is a behavioral intervention that focuses on decreasing behavior problems, improving child social skills and cooperation, and securing the

attachment between parent and child. This model targets children ages 2-7 years old with behavior problems and parent-child relationship problems.

7. *Nurturing Parenting* is a group-based and family-centered program proposed for parent and child, ages 5-12, who have been reported to the child welfare system. This treatment model focuses on parenting methods contributing to attachment problems, disciplinary problems, neglect of child's basic needs, and lack of supervision. Services to children include targeting and addressing feelings of low self-worth, bully-like or victim-like behaviors, overprotective or withdrawn behavior, and separation anxiety.
8. *Incredible Years* is focused on strengthening parent competencies in a group-based setting. This program promotes young children's social, emotional, and academic competencies and prevents the development of conduct problems. The target population is children ages 2-12 at high-risk for or already exhibiting behavior problems or conduct disorders, and their parents.
9. *Center for Excellence in Foster Family Development* is currently funded via a new federal grant that Maryland received. No other state received this grant. This model will become the framework that guides the selection, development, and support of foster families. The framework is based on a quality improvement center model that focuses on three major activities essential to building a foster care network to increase permanency and strong parent-child relationships (recruitment, preparation, and support).

Challenges

Human Services continues to face challenges as the needs of children and families change.

Human Services has identified the following gaps in services:

- Foster and adoptive parents continue to be needed for teens, sibling groups, medically-fragile children, and Spanish-speaking children.
- Community services are needed for biological families – for those involved in child welfare as well as for those not involved. Mental health, substance use, anger management, and financial management services are also needed.
- Transportation is cited as a need in every jurisdiction – both intra- and inter-jurisdiction public transportation, for both parents and older youth.
- Job training, employment opportunities, and low-cost housing are needed for both older youth and families.
- Specialized and intensive services are needed for medically-fragile children and children and youth diagnosed with developmental and/or mental health disabilities, and who enter out-of-home care through Voluntary Placement Agreements because there is no other way to receive services.
- In terms of placement types, there is a need for immediate access to substance use treatment programs that accept parents and children together.

In summary, Human Services is taking the next steps in building its service system to address the needs of children and families earlier and incorporating an approach sensitive to the effects of trauma on individuals and families. Supporting families earlier is best for children, and will help children to thrive and grow into healthy and productive young adults, ready for life and the workplace.

Human Services Family Home Placement Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Adoptive Care	32	41	23	39	32	26	3.42%	-18.75%
Foster Care	1128	1024	1095	1018	1108	1054	-1.07%	-4.87%
Formal Relative (Kinship) Care	761	557	508	602	727	683	-0.48%	-6.05%
Restrictive Relative (Kinship) Care	326	293	276	278	300	240	-5.46%	-20.00%
Treatment Foster Care	1541	1402	1331	1246	1124	1157	-5.47%	2.94%
Living Arrangement - Family Home	236	197	330	289	216	169	-1.69%	-21.76%
Total	4,024	3,514	3,563	3,472	3,507	3,329	-3.58%	-5.08%

Table 32a

Human Services Community-Based Placement Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Independent Living Programs	188	161	136	130	136	144	-7.18%	5.88%
Residential Child Care Program	611	557	567	554	553	558	-4.80%	0.90%
Personal Supports	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Living Arrangement - Community-Based	43	35	37	26	22	18	-12.76%	-18.18%
Total	842	753	740	710	711	720	-5.78%	1.27%

Table 32b

Human Services Non-Community-Based Placements								
Subcategory	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Juvenile Commitment	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Non-Secure/Non-Residential Treatment Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Residential Educational Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Residential Treatment Centers	183	179	171	131	119	120	-7.67%	0.84%
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Living Arrangement - Non-Community-Based	89	71	52	50	45	59	-5.94%	31.11%
Total	272	250	223	181	164	179	-7.59%	9.15%

Table 33

Human Services Hospitalization Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
In-Patient Private	9	10	24	25	24	22	28.59%	-8.33%
Psychiatric Hospitalization	16	10	30	40	28	23	29.60%	-17.86%
Total	25	20	54	65	52	45	27.38%	-13.46%

Table 34

Human Services Family Home Settings								
Age	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	1,324	1,209	1,257	1,290	1,390	1,361	0.72%	-2.09%
6 through 11	816	760	761	762	810	804	-0.21%	-0.74%
12 through 17	1,239	1,050	950	917	896	816	-7.89%	-8.93%
18 and over	645	495	595	503	411	348	-10.43%	-15.33%
Total	4,024	3,514	3,563	3,472	3,507	3,329	-3.58%	-5.08%

Table 35

Human Services Community-Based Settings								
Age	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	3	0	0	1	0	2	NA	NA
6 through 11	31	20	23	36	27	27	2.21%	0.00%
12 through 17	322	319	327	294	317	334	.093%	5.36%
18 and over	486	414	390	379	367	357	-5.86%	-2.72%
Total	842	753	740	710	711	720	-2.99%	1.27%

Table 36

Human Services Non-Community-Based Settings								
Age	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
6 through 11	17	13	19	14	18	22	9.42%	22.22%
12 through 17	176	174	147	131	115	125	-6.21%	8.70%
18 and over	79	63	57	36	31	32	-15.46%	3.23%
Total	272	250	223	181	164	179	-7.59%	9.15%

Table 37

Human Services Hospitalizations								
Age	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	5	6	7	11	11	10	16.94%	-9.09%
6 through 11	0	0	5	14	10	9	NA	-10.00%
12 through 17	9	9	24	25	23	20	29.96%	-13.04%
18 and over	3	5	20	15	8	6	54.00%	-25.00%
Total	17	20	56	65	52	45	36.05%	-13.46%

Table 38

Human Services Family Home Settings								
Gender	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	1,954	1,757	1,806	1,721	1,755	1,668	-3.00%	-4.96%
Female	2,068	1,755	1,756	1,751	1,752	1,660	-4.11%	-5.25%
Unknown	2	2	1	0	0	1	NA	NA
Total	4,024	3,514	3,563	3,472	3,507	3,329	-3.58%	-5.08%

Table 39

Human Services Community-Based Settings								
Gender	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	477	393	384	371	346	346	-6.00%	0.00%
Female	365	360	356	339	365	374	0.58%	2.47%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	842	753	740	710	711	720	-2.99%	1.27%

Table 40

Human Services Hospitalization Settings								
Gender	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	13	10	25	41	32	29	31.92%	-9.38%
Female	4	10	18	24	20	16	45.33%	-20.00%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	17	20	43	65	52	45	30.07%	-13.46%

Table 41

Human Services Non-Community-Based Settings								
Gender	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	174	166	149	109	118	130	-4.65%	10.17%
Female	98	84	74	72	46	49	-11.70%	6.52%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	272	250	223	181	164	179	-7.59%	9.15%

Table 42

Human Services Family Home Settings								
Race	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian / Alaskan	2	4	1	1	0	1	NA	NA
Asian	14	9	14	20	13	23	20.92%	76.92%
Black or African American	2,466	2,058	2,013	1,914	1,952	1,861	-5.27%	-4.66%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific	3	3	3	4	0	1	NA	NA
White	1,155	1,052	1,091	1,066	1,024	938	-3.97%	-8.40%
Bi-Racial / Multiple Race	188	205	212	191	180	142	-4.86%	-21.11%
Other	82	77	83	94	106	100	4.41%	-5.66%
Unknown	114	106	146	182	232	263	19.24%	13.36%
Total	4,024	3,514	3,563	3,472	3,507	3,329	-3.58%	-5.08%

Table 43

Human Services Community-Based Settings								
Race	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian / Alaskan	1	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Asian	5	4	5	6	9	9	15.00%	0.00%
Black or African American	575	487	493	472	465	459	-4.22%	-1.29%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	222	219	210	196	194	197	-2.32%	1.55%
Bi-Racial / Multiple Race	23	29	25	25	25	28	4.86%	12.00%
Other	11	8	5	9	13	22	25.78%	69.23%
Unknown	5	6	2	2	5	5	20.67%	0.00%
Total	842	753	740	710	711	720	-2.99%	1.27%

Table 44

Human Services Non-Community-Based Settings								
Race	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian / Alaskan	0	0	0	1	0	0	NA	NA
Asian	2	4	2	4	5	0	15.00%	-100.00%
Black or African American	179	162	129	107	89	110	-8.03%	23.60%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	74	68	74	56	57	55	-5.07%	-3.51%
Bi-Racial / Multiple Race	11	9	12	12	10	9	-2.30%	-10.00%
Other	5	7	5	1	0	2	NA	NA
Unknown	1	0	1	0	3	3	NA	0.00%
Total	272	250	223	181	164	179	-7.59%	9.15%

Table 45

Human Services Hospitalizations								
Race	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian / Alaskan	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Asian	0	0	0	1	1	0	NA	-100.00%
Black or African American	10	9	22	43	28	27	38.29%	-3.57%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	5	7	24	14	14	9	41.10%	-35.71%
Bi-Racial / Multiple Race	2	2	6	2	3	5	50.00%	66.67%
Other	0	1	1	2	0	1	NA	NA
Unknown	0	1	1	3	6	3	NA	-50.00%
Total	17	20	54	65	52	45	34.91%	-13.46%

Table 46

Human Services Out-of-State Family Home Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Adoptive Care	2	4	3	0	1	2	NA	1
Foster Care	23	29	29	12	19	17	3.05%	-10.53%
Formal Relative (Kinship) Care	21	23	23	15	29	25	10.86%	-13.79%
Restrictive Relative (Kinship) Care	11	16	13	18	18	27	23.03%	50.00%
Treatment Foster Care	2	0	0	1	0	2	NA	NA
Living Arrangement - Family Home	14	6	18	19	6	3	6.00%	-50.00%
All Categories	73	78	86	65	73	76	1.82%	4.11%

Table 47

Human Services Out-of-State Community-Based Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Independent Living Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Residential Child Care Program	45	43	47	24	18	11	-12.39%	-38.89%
Personal Supports	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Living Arrangement - Community-Based	7	4	7	3	3	1	-12.27%	-66.67%
Total	52	47	54	27	21	12	-14.13%	-42.86%

Table 48

Human Services Out-of-State Hospitalization Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
In-Patient Private	0	0	0	0	9	8	NA	-11.11%
Psychiatric Hospitalization	45	43	47	24	13	4	-31.83%	-69.23%
Total	45	43	47	24	22	12	-19.57%	-45.45%

Table 49

Human Services Out-of-State Non-Community-Based Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Juvenile Commitment	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Non-Secure/Non-RTC	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Residential Educational Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Residential Treatment Centers	11	21	12	6	4	3	16.94%	-25.00%
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Living Arrangement - Non-Community-Based	2	7	1	0	5	1	NA	-80.00%
All Categories	13	28	13	6	9	4	20.48%	-55.56%

Table 50

Human Services Out-of-State Community-Based Age Trends								
Age	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
6 through 11	1	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
12 through 17	20	21	24	13	10	7	-11.74%	-30.00%
18 and over	31	26	30	14	11	5	-14.43%	-54.55%
Total	52	47	54	27	21	12	-14.13%	-42.86%

Table 51

Human Services Out-of-State Family Home Age Trends								
Age	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	36	27	37	26	42	36	13.60%	-14.29%
6 through 11	9	15	21	17	13	24	0.32%	84.62%
12 through 17	14	26	12	13	8	13	-7.48%	62.50%
18 and over	14	10	16	9	10	3	1.30%	-70.00%
Total	73	78	86	65	73	76	-2.60%	4.11%

Table 52

Human Services Out-of-State Community-Based Gender Trends								
Gender	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	32	29	33	15	12	6	-12.69%	-50.00%
Female	20	18	21	12	9	6	-15.57%	-33.33%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	52	47	54	27	21	12	-14.13%	-42.86%

Table 53

Human Services Out-of-State Family Home Gender Trends								
Gender	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	35	42	39	30	37	40	0.12%	8.11%
Female	38	36	47	35	36	36	-3.97%	0.00%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	73	78	86	65	73	76	-2.60%	4.11%

Table 54

Human Services Out-of-State Family Home Race Trends								
Race	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian / Alaskan	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Black or African American	35	34	43	29	31	23	-7.45%	-25.81%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	27	30	26	22	31	43	2.66%	38.71%
Bi-Racial / Multiple Race	3	4	2	5	4	4	32.67%	0.00%
Other	6	8	11	2	2	1	97.80%	-50.00%
Unknown	2	2	4	7	5	5	29.29%	0.00%
Total	73	78	86	65	73	76	-2.60%	4.11%

Table 55

Human Services Out-of-State Community-Based Race Trends								
Race	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian / Alaskan	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Black or African American	29	24	24	10	9	7	-18.41%	-22.22%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	19	21	28	16	11	5	-6.05%	-54.55%
Bi-Racial / Multiple Race	4	2	2	1	0	0	-33.33%	NA
Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	NA	-100.00%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	52	47	54	27	21	12	-14.13%	-42.86%

Table 56

Human Services Family Home Total Costs							
FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
\$116,053,950	\$102,218,445	\$106,713,137	\$107,234,376	\$100,998,743	\$100,757,752	-2%	-0.24%

Table 57

Human Services Family Home Costs Per Bed-Day (Residential Only)							
FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
\$111	\$105	\$113	\$118	\$113	\$114	1.15%	1.01%

Table 58

Human Services Community-Based Total Costs							
FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
\$78,813,615	\$66,864,956	\$70,408,073	\$70,097,770	\$66,743,871	\$72,414,944	-3.64%	8.50%

Table 59

Human Services Community-Based Costs Per Bed-Day (Residential Only)							
FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
\$278	\$265	\$290	\$308	\$300	\$313	3.12%	4.32%

Table 60

Department of Juvenile Services Summary

The Department of Juvenile Services' (Juvenile Services') primary function is to appropriately manage, supervise, and treat youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system in Maryland. Through its vision, Juvenile Services strives to ensure successful youth, strong leaders, and safer communities.⁴ Juvenile Services accomplishes this by providing individualized care and treatment to youth under the age of 18 who violate criminal law, are likely to violate the law, or whose behavior is such that they may endanger themselves or others.

Juvenile Services is committed to reserving the use of out-of-home and more secure placements for youth that pose a higher risk to public safety. Objective screening and assessment tools are utilized to divert lower-risk youth from placement, and to identify treatment needs that inform individualized case plans for youth in its care.

Juvenile Services 2019 Highlights

The decline in Juvenile Services committed placements that became evident in FY 2014 has continued through FY 2019. The decline has been seen across all categories of committed placement, and the one-year decline of over 40% in the Community-Based Residential and Family Home categories are particularly notable. The lower and more moderate risk youth that have historically been served in Community-Based Residential and Family Home placements have increasingly been diverted, either at Intake (which can divert certain youth from court), or post-adjudication by the utilization of evidence based in-home programming for youth on probation.

Non-Community-Based Placements, in which youth attend on-site schools, and where there is more security, also saw continued declines. This category includes youth served out-of-State.

Juvenile Services Strategies

Juvenile Services has many significant initiatives and strategies that impact the population of youth served in committed out-of-home programs. These include:

- **Savage Mountain Youth Center Renovations:** One of the key initiatives for 2019 was to re-configure the Savage Mountain Youth Center with a higher level of security. The program was closed for renovations for part of the year (from September 2018 through December 2018). After re-opening, the program can now serve higher risk youth. This additional secure in-State resource has led to a reduction in the use of out-of-State placements for Juvenile Services.
- **Accountability Incentives:** In FY 2016, Juvenile Services implemented the Accountability Incentives Management (AIM) system - a research-based accountability system of graduated responses to reduce the number of youth committed for violating probation. Specifically, the system was designed to reduce the occurrence of low-risk youth being committed for probation technical violations, and the continued use of in-home evidence-based programs for youth at-risk of commitment.

⁴ Maryland Department of Juvenile Services. [About Us](#).

- **Crossover Youth Practice Model and Behavioral Health Diversion Initiatives:** In FY 2017, Juvenile Services piloted two promising practice models aimed at identifying and coordinating services for youth with complex needs. The Crossover Youth Practice Model identifies youth and families involved in both the child welfare and juvenile justice system, and coordinates case management and services. The Behavioral Health Diversion Initiative screens youth at Intake for mental health needs and provides specialized case management services aimed at diverting and referring to appropriate services or to court. Both are being evaluated for expansion to more jurisdictions. In FY 2018, the Crossover Youth Practice Model prepared for its rollout to six additional counties.
- **Risk and Needs Assessment:** Youth are assessed at Intake and at Adjudication using objective assessment tools to ensure that decisions and strategies are guided by risk and needs. Assessment and treatment planning policies have been refined to better capture the specific treatment needs of each youth, and to structure and guide the placement and case management processes. The Maryland Comprehensive Assessment and Services Planning (MCASP) has been in place since FY 2010 to guide case-forwarding and case-management decisions based on structured risk and needs assessments. In July 2019, a newly validated and refined version of the MCASP risk assessment instrument was implemented which allows identification of those high-risk youth most in need of more intensive services and treatments.
- **Multi-Disciplinary Assessment Staffing Team (MAST):** MAST is a multi-disciplinary process to develop comprehensive individualized plans for youth who are removed from the home, and to match youth with the most appropriate programs and services so they will be successful. This process includes more in-depth assessments of youth needs, including trauma, mental health, substance abuse, and other key treatment needs.
- **Central Review Committee:** This weekly team meeting reviews cases where youth are ejected or are at risk of being ejected from a committed placement to ensure that youth are quickly placed into a new program, with minimal stays in a detention facility. Such cases have been a key cause of youth needing out-of-State placement. The process manages youth who are at risk of being ejected from an in-State committed program and has allowed more youth to remain in Maryland.
- **Family Engagement:** Juvenile Services is strengthening families involved in the juvenile justice system through targeted efforts by its Office of Family Engagement. Families of committed youth are increasingly involved in planning at each step of the process, from placement through discharge planning and aftercare.
- **Re-Entry Strategic Plan:** This initiative has increased the level of planning for youth who are scheduled to be released from committed programs. The re-entry policy provides for comprehensive review by facility staff, community case management, and youth's family, of the need for behavioral and somatic health services, housing, education, or employment after release.

Juvenile Services Placement Trends								
Category	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	258	175	123	98	90	53	-26.30%	-41.11%
Family Home Settings	90	80	49	23	23	13	-29.28%	-43.48%
Hospitalization	8	5	4	4	5	4	-10.50%	-20.00%
Non-Community-Based Residential Placement	525	415	391	342	281	245	-13.98%	-12.81%
Placement Category Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
All Categories	881	675	567	467	399	315	-18.53%	-21.05%

Table 61

Juvenile Services Total Served								
Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	631	504	389	302	222	202	-20.16%	-9.01%
Family Home	206	157	127	74	57	42	-26.78%	-26.32%
Non-Community-Based Residential Placement	1,592	1,488	1,316	1,222	1,049	972	-9.35%	-7.34%
Hospitalization	88	84	62	61	42	37	-15.08%	-11.90%
Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	2,517	2,233	1,894	1,659	1,370	1,253	-12.97%	-8.54%

Table 62

Juvenile Services Population Flow (Placements, Not Children)					
State Fiscal Year	Placements at Start of FY	Starts in FY (New Placements)	Total Served	Ends in FY (Placement Exits)	Placements at End of FY
2015	826	1407	2233	1587	646
2016	640	1254	1894	1383	511
2017	512	1147	1659	1228	431
2018	427	943	1370	964	406
2019	406	847	1253	896	357
Three-Year Change	-36.56%	-32.46%	-33.84%	-35.21%	-30.14%
Average Yearly Change	-16.01%	-11.84%	-13.39%	-13.15%	-13.61%
Recent Year Change	-4.92%	-10.18%	-8.54%	-7.05%	-12.07%

Table 63

The largest number of Juvenile Services placements (21%) involved Baltimore City residents. This is a decline from the 24% last year. There was a notable decline in placements from Prince George's County which dropped from 19.9% in FY 2016 to 11.2% in FY 2019. Out-of-State residents placed in Maryland Juvenile Services facilities made up 3.1% of all Juvenile Services placements.

Juvenile Services Placement By Jurisdiction (Jurisdiction Where Children Were Placed)																												
Home Jurisdiction of Children	# children from jurisdiction in placement	% of children Statewide in placements from jurisdiction	Jurisdiction Where Children Were Placed																									
			Allegany	Anne Arundel	Baltimore	Baltimore City	Calvert	Caroline	Carroll	Cecil	Charles	Dorchester	Frederick	Garrett	Harford	Howard	Kent	Montgomery	Prince George's	Queen Anne's	Somerset	St. Mary's	Talbot	Washington	Wicomico	Worcester	Out-of-State	Unknown
Allegany	12	3.13%	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Anne Arundel	43	11.20%	2	0	5	11	0	0	3	0	0	3	5	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0
Baltimore	31	8.07%	6	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0
Baltimore City	81	21.09%	3	0	19	5	0	0	11	0	0	1	6	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0
Calvert	4	1.04%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Caroline	3	0.78%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	3	0.78%	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cecil	3	0.78%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charles	8	2.08%	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Dorchester	4	1.04%	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Frederick	11	2.86%	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Garrett	1	0.26%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harford	26	6.77%	6	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Howard	9	2.34%	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Kent	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	45	11.72%	5	0	6	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	4	11	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0
Prince George's	43	11.20%	3	0	4	5	0	0	2	0	0	1	5	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	11	0
Queen Anne's	3	0.78%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	4	1.04%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
St. Mary's	8	2.08%	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Talbot	2	0.52%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	7	1.82%	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Wicomico	18	4.69%	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Worcester	3	0.78%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Out-of-State	12	3.13%	2	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	384	1	41	1	62	34	0	0	27	0	0	17	38	56	1	0	6	12	3	0	0	0	0	16	1	0	69	0
% of children from jurisdiction			12.20%	0.00%	16.45%	14.71%	NA	NA	0.00%	NA	NA	0.00%	5.26%	1.79%	100.00%	NA	0.00%	41.67%	33.33%	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.50%	0.00%	NA	1.45%	NA
% children Statewide in all			10.68%	0.26%	16.15%	8.85%	0.00%	0.00%	7.03%	0.00%	0.00%	4.43%	9.90%	14.58%	0.26%	0.00%	1.56%	3.13%	0.78%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.17%	0.26%	0.00%	17.97%	0.00%

Table 64

Juvenile Services Out-of-State Placements

Juvenile Services policy states that youth may not be placed out-of-State without the approval of the Secretary or designee, and without a court order for services not available within Maryland. Juvenile Services adheres to Interstate Compact requirements and agreements with other states regarding requests for permission and notifications when youth are placed in another state. Maryland law includes specific criteria for out-of-State placement including the condition that a youth's individualized needs cannot be met through in-State resources. Youth placed in out-of-State facilities are visited by Juvenile Services staff at least quarterly, and parents/guardians are provided with opportunities to visit youth at least once per quarter.

In general, out-of-State placement is driven by a lack of sufficient hardware-secure beds for males, and lack of staff-secure beds for females. If youth are going to Kinship Care out-of-State, it is through the Interstate Compact for Juveniles and not Juvenile Services. The following is a list of factors that may contribute to a Juvenile Services out-of-State placement:

- Males
 - Age 18 or older and in need of Residential Treatment Center placement;
 - Too aggressive (assaultive behavior while in in-State placement);
 - In need of Residential Treatment Center placement and already has a diploma or GED;
 - In need of hardware-secure placement and offense is excluded by Victor Cullen Center criteria, including those males placed in out-of-State staff-secure placement who would need hardware-secure placement if placed in-State due to risk levels;
 - In need of hardware-secure Residential Treatment Center placement because of mental health treatment needs and behavioral problems including aggression;
 - Separation of youth who need staff- or hardware-secure placement so that they are in different facilities; and
 - Arsonist and/or sex offender in need of non-Residential Treatment Center staff-secure program.
- Females
 - History of running away from Community-Based residential placement and/or ejections from Community-Based residential placement and re-offending;
 - In need of staff-secure long-term substance abuse treatment and/or mental health treatment, or diagnosed with co-occurring disorders and has behavioral issues as well (including aggression); and
 - In need of Residential Treatment Center placement and already has a diploma or GED.

The number of Juvenile Services youth served out-of-State increased slightly, from 41 in FY 2017 to 45 in FY 2018; however, it has significantly declined overall in recent years, and is now less than a third of the population that was out-of-State in FY 2012. It should also be noted that the out-of-State programs utilized by Juvenile Services and categorized here as "Substance Use and Addiction Programs" all provide a significant level of security in which to provide substance use services.

Department of Juvenile Services Out-of-State Non-Community-Based Placement Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Juvenile Commitment Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Secure Juvenile Commitment	30	27	18	11	15	59	49.49%	293.33%
Residential Educational Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Residential Treatment Centers	21	11	7	3	5	6	-10.89%	20.00%
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	45	46	27	27	25	4	-26.10%	-84.00%
Living Arrangement - Non-Community-Based	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	96	84	52	41	45	69	-1.73%	53.33%

Table 65a

Juvenile Services Total Cost								
Category	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	NA	\$14,860,178	\$10,967,249	\$7,318,324	\$7,271,528	\$5,628,413	-20.68%	-22.60%
Family Home Settings	NA	\$5,088,999	\$2,802,894	\$1,734,340	\$1,552,443	\$1,109,521	-30.52%	-28.53%
Hospitalization	NA	\$15,877	\$0	\$7,944	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Non-Community-Based Residential Placement	NA	\$59,896,047	\$57,106,808	\$56,707,193	\$52,661,252	\$55,224,911	-1.91%	4.87%
Not Available	NA	NA	\$0	NA	NA	\$0	NA	NA
All Categories	NA	\$79,861,101	\$70,876,951	\$65,767,800	\$61,485,222	\$61,962,845	-6.05%	0.78%

Table 65b

Juvenile Services Cost Per Bed Day								
Category	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Community-Based Residential Placement	NA	\$228	\$230	\$210	\$230	\$235	0.97%	2.17%
Family Home Settings	NA	\$181	\$166	\$171	\$168	\$195	2.20%	15.83%
Hospitalization	NA	\$6	\$0	\$4	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Non-Community-Based Residential Placement	NA	\$364	\$456	\$443	\$445	\$481	7.74%	8.09%
Not Available	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
All Categories	NA	\$307	\$370	\$376	\$383	\$426	8.81%	11.23%

Table 66

Juvenile Services Community-Based Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Independent Living Programs	13	13	13	13	13	7	-9.23%	-46.15%
Residential Child Care Programs	221	162	110	85	77	46	-26.24%	-40.26%
Personal Supports	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Living Arrangement – Community-Based	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	234	175	123	98	90	53	-24.91%	-41.11%

Table 67

Juvenile Services Family Home Settings Placement Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Adoptive Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Foster Care	4	5	2	0	0	0	NA	NA
Formal Relative (Kinship) Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Restrictive Relative (Kinship) Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Treatment Foster Care	86	75	47	23	23	13	-28.93%	-43.48%
Living Arrangement - Family Home	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	90	80	49	23	23	13	-29.28%	-43.48%

Table 68

Juvenile Services Non-Community-Based Placement Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	24	6	13	5	4	1	-22.97%	-0.75
Juvenile Commitment Programs	159	125	142	102	100	117	-4.18%	17.00%
Non-Secure/Non-RTC	41	27	18	11	15	27	2.00%	80.00%
Residential Educational Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Residential Treatment Centers	141	105	101	99	69	80	-9.14%	15.94%
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	184	152	117	125	93	20	-27.53%	-78.49%
Living Arrangement - Non-Community-Based	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	549	415	391	342	281	245	-14.67%	-12.81%

Table 69

Juvenile Services Family Home Settings Age Trends								
Age	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
6 through 11	1	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
12 through 17	46	40	28	14	18	4	-28.45%	-77.78%
18 and over	43	40	21	9	5	9	-15.21%	80.00%
Total	90	80	49	23	23	13	-29.28%	-43.48%

Table 70

Juvenile Services Community-Based Age Trends								
Age	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
6 through 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
12 through 17	162	121	78	62	56	31	-27.14%	-44.64%
18 and over	72	54	45	36	34	22	-20.50%	-35.29%
Total	234	175	123	98	90	53	-24.91%	-41.11%

Table 71

Juvenile Services Non-Community-Based Age Trends								
Age	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
6 through 11	1	1	0	0	0		NA	NA
12 through 17	435	328	275	266	222	196	-14.46%	-11.71%
18 and over	113	86	64	76	59	49	-14.01%	-16.95%
Total	549	415	339	342	281	245	-14.50%	-12.81%

Table 72

Juvenile Services Family Home Settings Gender Trends								
Gender	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	62	50	28	14	16	9	-28.56%	-43.75%
Female	28	30	21	9	7	4	-29.02%	-42.86%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	90	80	49	23	23	13	-29.28%	-43.48%

Table 73

Juvenile Services Community-Based Gender Trends								
Gender	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	183	137	100	77	77	40	-24.64%	-48.05%
Female	51	38	23	21	13	13	-22.35%	0.00%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	234	175	123	98	90	53	-24.91%	-41.11%

Table 74

Juvenile Services Non-Community-Based Gender Trends								
Gender	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	490	365	348	304	246	219	-14.57%	-10.98%
Female	59	50	43	38	35	26	-14.90%	-25.71%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	549	415	391	342	281	245	-14.67%	-12.81%

Table 75

Juvenile Services Family Home Settings Race Trends								
Race	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian / Alaskan	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Black or African American	57	57	37	14	13	8	-28.57%	-38.46%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	29	19	8	6	4	3	-35.14%	-25.00%
Bi-Racial/Multiple Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Other	4	3	4	3	6	2	3.33%	-66.67%
Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	90	80	49	23	23	13	-29.28%	-43.48%

Table 76

Juvenile Services Community-Based Race Trends								
Race	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian / Alaskan	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Asian	1	0	0	1	1	1	NA	0.00%
Black or African American	165	115	87	64	62	32	-26.52%	-48.39%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	53	49	30	25	21	11	-25.32%	-47.62%
Bi-Racial / Multiple Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Other	15	11	6	7	6	9	-3.95%	50.00%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	234	175	123	97	90	53	-24.88%	-41.11%

Table 77

Juvenile Services Non-Community-Based Race Trends								
Race	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian / Alaskan	0	0	0	1	2	0	NA	-100%
Asian	1	1	4	0	1	1	NA	0.00%
Black or African American	399	302	283	236	191	165	-15.98%	-13.61%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	113	84	80	72	61	54	-13.44%	-11.48%
Bi-Racial / Multiple Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Other	27	27	24	31	25	24	-1.06%	-4.00%
Unknown	0	1	0	2	1	1	NA	0.00%
Total	540	415	391	342	281	245	-14.42%	-12.81%

Table 78

Juvenile Services Out-of-State Non-Community-Based Placement Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Juvenile Commitment Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Non-Secure/Non-RTC	30	27	18	11	15	59	49.49%	293.33%
Residential Educational Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Residential Treatment Centers	21	11	7	3	5	6	-10.89%	20.00%
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	45	46	27	27	25	4	-26.10%	-84.00%
Living Arrangement - Non-Community-Based	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	96	84	52	41	45	69	-1.73%	53.33%

Table 79

Juvenile Services Out-of-State Non-Community-Based Age Trends								
Age	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	0	0	0	0	1	0	NA	-1
6 through 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
12 through 17	87	72	47	31	30	54	-1.85%	80.00%
18 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	6	7	2	6	7	8	35.24%	14.29%

Table 80

Juvenile Services Out-of-State Non-Community-Based Gender Trends								
Gender	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	87	77	50	38	37	62	-1.12%	67.57%
Female	9	7	2	3	8	7	22.10%	-12.50%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	96	84	52	41	45	69	-1.73%	53.33%

Table 81

Juvenile Services Out-of-State Non-Community-Based Race Trends								
Race	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian / Alaskan	0	0	0	0	1	0	NA	-1
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Black or African American	87	72	47	31	30	54	-1.85%	80.00%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	6	7	2	6	7	8	35.24%	14.29%
Bi-Racial / Multiple Race	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Other	3	5	3	3	7	7	32.00%	0.00%
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	NA	NA
Total	96	84	52	41	45	69	-1.73%	53.33%

Table 82

Juvenile Services Family Home Total Costs								
Subcategory	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Foster Care	NA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Treatment Foster Care	NA	\$5,088,999	\$2,802,894	\$1,734,340	\$1,552,443	\$1,109,521	-30.52%	-28.53%
Total	NA	\$5,088,999	\$2,802,894	\$1,734,340	\$1,552,443	\$1,109,521	-30.52%	-28.53%

Table 83

Juvenile Services Community-Based Total Costs								
Subcategory	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Independent Living Programs	NA	\$678,636	\$597,054	\$565,338	\$515,621	\$383,317	-12.95%	-25.66%
Residential Child Care Programs	NA	\$14,181,542	\$10,370,195	\$6,752,985	\$6,755,907	\$5,245,096	-21.02%	-22.36%
Personal Supports	NA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Living Arrangement – Community-Based	NA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Total	NA	\$14,860,178	\$10,967,249	\$7,318,324	\$7,271,528	\$5,628,413	-20.68%	-22.60%

Table 84

Juvenile Services Non-Community-Based Total Costs								
Subcategory	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	NA	\$1,730,856	\$1,013,617	\$708,542	\$724,507	\$472,816	-26.01%	-34.74%
Juvenile Commitment Programs	NA	\$37,293,128	\$39,168,674	\$39,738,237	\$38,576,684	\$38,084,816	0.57%	-1.28%
Secure Juvenile Commitment	NA	\$7,094,498	\$5,779,196	\$5,655,973	\$4,330,480	\$3,416,149	-16.31%	-21.11%
Residential Educational Facilities	NA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Residential Treatment Centers	NA	\$4,758,937	\$4,063,229	\$3,842,249	\$3,186,173	\$3,734,466	-4.98%	17.21%
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	NA	\$259,355	\$1,311,880	\$2,163,697	\$1,948,143	\$1,756,869	112.74%	-9.82%
Total	NA	\$51,136,773	\$51,336,595	\$52,108,698	\$48,765,987	\$47,465,117	-1.80%	-2.67%

Table 85

Juvenile Services Family Home Costs Per Bed-Day								
Subcategory	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Foster Care	NA	\$29	\$30	\$30	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Treatment Foster Care	NA	\$187	\$172	\$176	\$168	\$195	1.34%	15.50%
Total	NA	\$217	\$202	\$206	\$168	\$195	-1.86%	15.50%

Table 86

Juvenile Services Community-Based Costs Per Bed-Day								
Subcategory	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Independent Living Programs	NA	\$140	\$134	\$129	\$127	\$150	2.05%	18.21%
Residential Child Care Programs	NA	\$235	\$240	\$222	\$245	\$245	1.31%	-0.08%
Personal Supports	NA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Living Arrangement – Community-Based	NA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Total	NA	\$375	\$374	\$351	\$372	\$395	1.44%	6.15%

Table 87

Juvenile Services Non-Community-Based Costs Per Bed-Day								
Subcategory	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	NA	\$320	\$273	\$277	\$304	\$329	1.21%	8.31%
Juvenile Commitment Programs	NA	\$646	\$708	\$805	\$819	\$858	7.48%	4.85%
Secure Juvenile Commitment	NA	\$320	\$318	\$326	\$331	\$335	1.14%	1.39%
Residential Educational Facilities	NA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Residential Treatment Centers	NA	\$126	\$117	\$116	\$112	\$133	2.01%	19.34%
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	NA	\$23	\$123	\$381	\$235	\$263	153.08%	11.83%
Total	NA	\$1,434	\$1,539	\$1,905	\$1,800	\$1,919	8.05%	6.61%

Table 88

Juvenile Services Out-of-State Non-Community-Based Total Costs								
Subcategory	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	NA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Juvenile Commitment Programs	NA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Secure Juvenile Commitment	NA	\$7,455,072	\$5,164,274	\$3,806,012	\$5,627,113	\$6,223,562	0.35%	10.60%
Residential Educational Facilities	NA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Residential Treatment Centers	NA	\$974,903	\$515,471	\$447,896	\$992,832	\$1,179,913	20.07%	18.84%
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	NA	\$329,299	\$90,469	\$344,588	\$429,707	\$356,320	54.00%	-17.08%
Total	NA	\$8,759,274	\$5,770,213	\$4,598,496	\$7,049,652	\$7,759,795	2.24%	10.07%

Table 89

Juvenile Services Out-of-State Non-Community-Based Costs Per Bed Day								
Subcategory	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Juvenile Commitment Programs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Secure Juvenile Commitment	\$0	\$300	\$286	\$316	\$368	\$305	1.30%	-17.02%
Residential Educational Facilities	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Residential Treatment Centers	\$0	\$248	\$225	\$375	\$419	\$441	18.68%	5.40%
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	\$0	\$272	\$279	\$277	\$316	\$317	4.05%	0.27%
Total	\$0	\$820	\$789	\$968	\$1,102	\$1,063	7.32%	-3.56%

Table 90

Developmental Disabilities Administration Summary

The Developmental Disabilities Administration (Administration) is committed to supporting people with disabilities and their families. The Administration, a participant in the National Community of Practice for Supporting Families, recognizes that people with developmental disabilities exist within families.

Family systems make up the core of our society and serve as a source of support for its members, and families play a unique and critical role in supporting their members with intellectual and developmental disabilities across the lifespan. They often provide day-to-day care and are responsible for finding and providing opportunities for their family members to participate meaningfully in the community. In addition, families regularly provide medical, behavioral, financial, and other daily supports beyond what is customary. Families are instrumental in supporting their family members to access and engage a self-determined life. Low cost in-home services support the needs of both people with intellectual and developmental disabilities and their families and may reduce the need for costlier out-of-home placements.

The Administration's Family Support waiver offers low cost, in-home services to families of eligible youth diagnosed with intellectual and developmental disabilities. Families have the opportunity to access a variety of services meant to support the family structure, including respite care, personal supports, family education and training services, environmental modifications, assistive technology, behavior support services, and others.

The Administration also recognizes that in some situations, families have tried lower cost in-home services and are in need of more intensive services. The Administration works closely with other departments, including child placing agencies, to support families in accessing needed services. The Administration is committed to serving eligible youth with services that support a documented need, if available, including residential services, as appropriate. The Administration is not a placing agency and will not fund services outside of Maryland.

Developmental Disabilities Administration 2019 Highlights

The Administration collaborates with the Departments of Education and Human Services to find qualified providers to meet the needs of youth that require support. The Administration works with those agencies, as well as others included in this Report, to locate an appropriate Administration-licensed provider.

There are times when a youth, not connected with any State agency, needs service. Youth diagnosed with intellectual and developmental disabilities who are in crisis may receive Administration-funded services, including in-State community residential services.

The Administration also works closely with the Departments of Education and Human Services in early identification of youth who will transition to the Administration's adult system, allowing

time to locate appropriate adult placements. For those aged 18 years and older, Human Services has committed to supporting the transition to the Administration's adult homes to meet their needs. In some instances, the Administration has worked with partner agencies and made exceptions so that youth could transition into adult community placements rather than go to an out-of-State placement funded by another State agency or have multiple in-State placements prior to age 21.

Developmental Disabilities Administration Placement Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Independent Living Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Residential Child Care Programs	17	19	68	68	20	26	45.81%	30.00%
Personal Supports ⁵	68	62	80	95	0	0	NA	NA
Living Arrangement – Community-Based	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Treatment Foster Care	0	0	4	4	0	0	NA	NA
Total	85	81	152	167	20	26	-2.54%	30.00%

Table 91

Developmental Disabilities Administration Total Served								
Subcategory	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Family Home	0	0	4	4	0	0	NA	NA
Community-Based	128	123	148	163	40	61	0.72%	52.50%
Total	128	123	152	167	40	61	1.20%	52.50%

Table 92

Developmental Disabilities Administration Population Flow					
State Fiscal Year	Placements at Start of FY	Starts in FY (New Placements)	Total Served	Ends in FY (Placement Exits)	Placements at End of FY
2015	88	35	123	29	94
2016	144	159	303	54	249
2017	161	174	335	66	269
2018	15	25	40	12	28
2019	22	39	61	12	49
Three-Year Change	-84.72%	-75.47%	-79.87%	-77.78%	-80.32%
Average Yearly Change	7.86%	83.52%	30.34%	6.65%	39.58%
Recent Year Change	46.67%	56.00%	52.50%	0.00%	75.00%

Table 93

Demographics

The Administration has funded services for youth ages 18-20 years old in adult programs with special exceptions to meet the needs of those youth. Youth identified as eligible for the Administration's services and in need of a placement after age 18 are served by the Administration if that youth was not served by the Department of Human Services prior to age 18. Youth who have been placed in Residential Treatment Centers and hospitals through Medicaid are often in need of residential services as part of their discharge planning. In those situations, the Administration works closely with the Behavioral Health Administration, local

⁵ Personal Supports are no longer reported as of 2017 because they have been determined to include only in-home family supports, rather than services to youth in out-of-home placement. These preventative services will no longer be tracked in this Report or counted among out-of-home placement totals. In addition, the data for this Report now includes youth up to age 20 years and 364 days. In the past, it included youth through the age of 21 years and 364 days.

Core Service Agencies, and the Residential Treatment Centers to determine what placement will best meet the needs of the youth.

Residential services provided by the Administration's licensed providers include Group Homes, Alternative Living Units, and Shared Living. Group Homes are residences owned, leased, or operated by an Administration licensee that provides specialized residential services to four or more individuals diagnosed with intellectual disabilities. Alternative Living Units are residences owned or leased by Administration licensees that provide specialized residential services to no more than three individuals diagnosed with intellectual and developmental disabilities. Shared Living is a living arrangement that is similar to Treatment Foster Care that emphasizes the long term sharing of lives, forming of caring households, and close personal relationships between a participant and the people who support them.

Developmental Disabilities Gender Trends								
Gender	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	54	51	107	124	17	20	10.30%	17.65%
Female	31	30	45	43	3	6	9.86%	100.00%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	85	81	152	167	20	26	6.96%	30.00%

Table 94

Developmental Disabilities Age Trends								
Age	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
6 through 11	6	9	5	12	0	0	7.66%	NA
12 through 17	28	21	18	36	2	3	3.25%	50.00%
18 and over	51	51	129	119	18	23	17.62%	27.78%
Total	85	81	152	167	20	26	6.96%	30.00%

Table 95

Developmental Disabilities Race Trends								
Race	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian / Alaskan	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Asian	3	3	6	4	0	1	NA	NA
Black or African American	26	26	65	52	10	13	15.85%	30.00%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	31	34	59	87	9	10	10.42%	11.11%
Bi-Racial / Multiple Race	2	2	1	4	1	0	15.00%	-100.00%
Other	19	13	18	17	0	2	NA	NA
Unknown	4	3	3	3	0	0	NA	NA
Total	85	81	152	167	20	26	6.96%	30.00%

Table 96

Placement Subcategory Trends

As indicated in [Table 94](#), the Administration serves more males than females. [Table 95](#) indicates that the Administration serves more youth who are over age 18 than those who are younger, which is accurate based on how youth enter Administration-funded services. Overall race trends remain consistent.

Out-of-State Placement

The Administration does not place youth out-of-State.

Developmental Disabilities Administration Placement by Jurisdiction (Jurisdiction Where Children Are Placed)																												
Home Jurisdiction of Children	# children from jurisdiction in placement	% of children Statewide in placements from jurisdiction	Allegany	Anne Arundel	Baltimore	Baltimore City	Calvert	Caroline	Carroll	Cecil	Charles	Dorchester	Frederick	Garrett	Harford	Howard	Kent	Montgomery	Prince George's	Queen Anne's	Somerset	St. Mary's	Talbot	Washington	Wicomico	Worcester	Out-of-State	Unknown-
Allegany	1	3.85%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anne Arundel	1	3.85%	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore	9	34.62%	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore City	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calvert	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caroline	2	7.69%	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cecil	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charles	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dorchester	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frederick	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garrett	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harford	2	7.69%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Howard	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	6	23.08%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince George's	2	7.69%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queen Anne	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Talbot	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	2	7.69%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Wicomico	1	3.85%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Worcester	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Out-of-State	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	26	1	1	1	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
% of children from jurisdiction			NA	NA	100.00%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100.00%	NA	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% children Statewide in all			%0.00	%0.00	%100.00	%0.00	%0.00	%0.00	%0.00	%0.00	%0.00	%0.00	%0.00	%0.00	%0.00	%0.00	%100.00	%15.00	%25.00	%0.00	%0.00	%0.00	%0.00	%0.00	%0.00	%0.00	%0.00	%0.00

Table 97

Developmental Disabilities Administration Costs

Service costs per bed day have remained relatively stable over the past few years, with an 8.18% average change and a decrease of .31% over the past year. Increases in both the average change in total costs (36.08%) and the average change for Residential Child Care Program total costs (67%) shown in Table 98 reflect a change in reporting. In FY 2018, Administration reporting changed to no longer include Personal Support services because these are not residential services. The increase in the total cost average from FY 2014 to FY 2019 of 36.08% and the last year change of 58.67% aligns with a 52.5% increase in the total number of youth served in FY 19. (Table 92) Costs reflect the intensity of need for services for the youth with increased costs for more intensive services and supports.

Developmental Disabilities Administration Total Cost								
Subcategory	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Residential Child Care Program	\$2,272,657	\$2,779,521	\$11,865,376	\$11,652,290	\$3,373,408	\$5,352,539	67.00%	58.67%
Personal Supports	\$2,823,561	\$2,655,439	\$3,681,542	\$4,818,099	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Treatment Foster Care	\$0	\$0	\$126,757	\$223,725	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Total	\$5,096,218	\$5,434,960	\$15,673,675	\$16,694,114	\$3,373,408	\$5,352,539	36.08%	58.67%

Table 98

Developmental Disabilities Administration Cost Per Bed Day								
Subcategory	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Residential Child Care Program	\$304	\$306	\$478	\$327	\$379	\$378	8.18%	-0.31%
Personal Supports	\$72	\$100	\$126	\$109	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Treatment Foster Care	\$0	\$0	\$87	\$111	\$0	\$0	NA	NA
Total	\$376	\$406	\$691	\$547	\$379	\$378	5.27%	-0.26%

Table 99

Developmental Disabilities Administration Challenges

One challenge to the Administration continues to be the identification and support of youth between the ages of 18 and 21 who are aging-out of other support systems and agencies within the State, or just becoming known to State agencies. It is critical to identify these youth early to allow for thorough, effective transition planning. Incompatible data systems between State agencies and confidentiality issues create barriers to the process. The Administration continues to participate in efforts to improve communication and collaboration through interagency and intra-agency boards, coordinating councils, committees, and task forces at the State and local levels to identify children earlier, allowing for a smoother transition to adult services.

Another challenge to the Administration has been the availability of low-cost supports and services to meet the needs of families before they become critical, forcing parents to seek a Voluntary Placement Agreement with the Department of Human Services, hospitalization, or even abandonment, requiring costly out-of-home residential services. Based on knowledge of this challenge, the Administration received approval from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services for two new waivers to support families and people with disabilities. The Family Support waiver allows the Administration to fund low-cost (\$12,000 annual cap) services to support families with challenges experienced by having a child diagnosed with a developmental disability. The Community Supports waiver allows the Administration to fund additional services up to an annual cap of \$25,000.

Developmental Disabilities Administration Strategies

The Administration recently signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the Department of Human Services that will allow for data exchanges as well as improve communication between local Department of Social Services staff and the Administration's regional staff. The Administration continues to collaborate and communicate with other Administrations through interagency and intra-agency boards, committees, coordinating councils, and task forces at both State and local levels. Efforts include identification of youth earlier to allow for a smoother transition to adulthood.

Moving forward, the Administration will continue to work with community resources and other State agencies to support families to enable children to remain in their homes. The Administration works in conjunction with other State and local agencies to assess the community's capacity to meet the ongoing needs of children diagnosed with intellectual and developmental disabilities, and their families. Ongoing needs may include medical or behavioral services, specialized childcare, respite, and support for siblings and caregivers. The Administration will also continue to explore the development of resources that will allow families to support their children diagnosed with disabilities in their homes. The Administration remains committed to focusing on supporting families, and will continue to enhance the support of families through the National Community of Practice for Supporting Families.

Behavioral Health Administration Summary

The Behavioral Health Administration (Behavioral Health), through the Department of Health, utilizes two types of out-of-home placements for children, adolescents, and young adults diagnosed with behavioral health disorders. For those diagnosed with a Serious Emotional Disability or other mental disorder who cannot be safely treated in the community, Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility placement may be medically appropriate. Those with a substance use-related disorder, requiring the intensity of residential treatment, may be referred to facilities called substance use and addiction programs.

All out-of-home placements reported in this section are funded through Medicaid, a State and federal matching program, often referred to as Medical Assistance.

A Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility is a federally-defined residential treatment setting, often called a Residential Treatment Center in Maryland and elsewhere. Residential Treatment Centers provide intensive supervision and behavioral health treatment to children who meet “medical necessity criteria” because of their high level of need requiring treatment not available in other types of community placements and outpatient treatment. Residential Treatment Center placements are classified as medical treatment, and the costs of the behavioral health treatment are funded through Medicaid. However, Medicaid does not cover the costs of the education provided to children while they are in a Residential Treatment Center.

The Department of Health, in partnership with its current Medicaid Administrative Services Organization, Beacon Health Options, also monitors the lengths of stay of children in a Residential Treatment Centers to ensure youth do not remain in this level of care longer than medically necessary.

In last year's report, Behavioral Health reported that the residential services at a Level 3.7 Clinically Managed Medium Intensity Residential Services (Intermediate Care), based on the level service continuum of the American Society of Addiction Medicine, would be a service covered by Medicaid. Shortly after the report was submitted, Behavioral Health learned that the federal Medicaid program would not cover this residential level of care. Knowing that adolescents and young adults who use substances require residential services, Behavioral Health was able to locate federal and State dollars to keep this program as an option for this population. Due to low referrals and staffing issues, this residential program closed this year.

Behavioral Health 2019 Data Highlights

Behavioral Health Placement Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Juvenile Commitment Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Secure Juvenile Commitment	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Residential Educational Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Residential Treatment Centers	418	385	373	328	275	303	-5.81%	10.18%
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	175	NA	50	52	16	16	NA	NA
Living Arrangement-Non-Community-Based	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	593	385	423	380	291	319	-9.83%	-22.83%

Table 100

Table 100 shows the one-day census of youth in Residential Treatment Centers and substance use behavioral health placements during FY 2019, and the previous five fiscal years on January 31. There was an upward trend in out-of-home placements for FY 2019. This may be attributed in part to the recommitment to the Local Care Team process and the addition of the parent support partner, funded by Behavioral Health, that has streamlined access to placement at the local level giving caregivers quicker access to services. The collaboration between State agencies to review youth that are at-risk for an out-of-State residential treatment facility has added to the increase in placements in Residential Treatment Centers.

Approaching the beginning of calendar year 2019, Behavioral Health was hopeful that the transfer to Medicaid fee for service for substance use residential programs would be completed. Behavioral Health learned from Medicaid that there would be no reimbursement for residential coverage for youth meeting the American Society of Addiction Medicine criteria for Level III Intermediate Care, hence out-of-home placements remained flat and did not change. Residential treatment of youth meeting criteria for this level of care continues to be funded by grant dollars.

Behavioral Health Total Served ⁶								
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Non-Community-Based Residential Placement	2829	867	1548	1417	1,145	909	-7.82%	-20.61%

Table 101

Behavioral Health Placement Population Flow					
State Fiscal Year	Placements at Start of FY	Starts in FY (New Placements)	Total Served	Ends in FY (Placement Exits)	Placements at End of FY
2015	432	435	867	529	338
2016	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2017	401	1016	1,417	1,113	304
2018	314	831	1,145	854	291
2019	299	610	909	702	207
Three-Year Change	-25.44%	-39.96%	-35.85%	-36.93%	-31.91%
Average Yearly Change	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Recent Year Change	-4.78%	-26.59%	-20.61%	-17.80%	-28.87%

Table 102

⁶ Starting in 2018, Residential Treatment Center and Substance Use totals have been combined under "Non-Community-Based Residential Placement." In past years, these figures were reported separately.

Behavioral Health Placement Population Flow is the total number of Behavioral Health placements and placements changes in a fiscal year. [Table 102](#) shows Residential Treatment Center placement data for the start of the fiscal year, new placements during the fiscal year, placement exits during the fiscal year, and placements at the end of the fiscal year. It should be noted that some youth may have more than one placement during a particular fiscal year. When looking at the three-year trend for FY 2017, FY 2018, and FY 2019, there is a 31% to 37% change with the lowest percent being the placements at the start of the fiscal year. The decrease in placement numbers coincides with the decrease in bed capacity based on the closure of three Residential Treatment Centers in FY 2017 and FY 2018. The data also shows consistency with the number of youth exiting Residential Treatment Centers over the three fiscal years.

Behavioral Health Placement By Jurisdiction (Jurisdiction Where Children Were Placed)																												
Home Jurisdiction of Children	# children from jurisdiction in placement	% of children Statewide in placements from jurisdiction	Allegany	Anne Arundel	Baltimore	Baltimore City	Calvert	Caroline	Carroll	Cecil	Charles	Dorchester	Frederick	Garrett	Harford	Howard	Kent	Montgomery	Prince George's	Queen Anne's	Somerset	St. Mary's	Talbot	Washington	Wicomico	Worcester	Out-of-State	Unknown
Allegany	2	0.49%	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anne Arundel	32	7.86%	0	2	3	24	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore	66	16.22%	0	0	15	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Baltimore City	89	21.87%	0	0	42	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Calvert	5	1.23%	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Caroline	1	0.25%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	4	0.98%	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cecil	10	2.46%	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Charles	3	0.74%	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dorchester	3	0.74%	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frederick	28	6.88%	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garrett	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harford	13	3.19%	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Howard	12	2.95%	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	90	22.11%	0	0	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince George's	14	3.44%	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queen Anne's	1	0.25%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	5	1.23%	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's	7	1.72%	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Talbot	1	0.25%	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	8	1.97%	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Wicomico	7	1.72%	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	2	0.49%	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Out-of-State	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	4	0.98%	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	407	1	0	2	75	188	0	0	0	1	0	0	45	0	0	1	0	86	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	6	0
% of children from jurisdiction			NA	100.00%	20.00%	21.81%	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	NA	NA	37.78%	NA	NA	100.00%	NA	37.72%	NA	NA	NA	50.00%	NA	100.00%	NA	NA	0.00%	NA
% children Statewide in all			0.00%	0.49%	18.43%	46.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	11.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	21.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.49%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	1.47%	0.00%

Table 103

Behavioral Health Cost Data								
Subcategory	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Total	\$70,704,598	\$69,286,039	\$73,298,072	\$67,263,037	\$57,921,884	\$64,771,975	-1.30%	11.83%

Table 104

Behavioral Health Cost Per Bed-Day								
Subcategory	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Non-Community-Based Residential Placement	\$523	\$490	\$776	\$906	\$537	\$572	6.92%	6.52%

Table 105

Behavioral Health Age Trends								
Age	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	0	1	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
6 through 11	51	48	45	45	15	41	18.91%	173.33%
12 through 17	340	318	323	281	242	245	-6.11%	1.24%
18 and over	27	18	55	54	34	33	26.09%	-2.94%
Total	418	385	423	380	291	319	-4.40%	9.62%

Table 106

Behavioral Health Gender Trends								
Gender	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	409	239	249	239	190	224	-8.80%	17.89%
Female	213	144	165	134	101	92	-14.03%	-8.91%
Unknown	0	2	9	7	0	3	NA	NA
Total	622	385	423	380	291	319	-10.44%	9.62%

Table 107

Behavioral Health Race Trends								
Race	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian / Alaskan	1	2	1	1	4	8	90.00%	100.00%
Asian	4	3	4	5	9	5	13.78%	-44.44%
Black or African American	287	208	197	184	146	156	-10.64%	6.85%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific	0	0	14	1	0	0	NA	NA
White	278	137	157	144	109	125	-10.81%	14.68%
Bi-Racial / Multiple Race	28	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Other	14	25	49	30	23	25	24.23%	8.70%
Unknown	1	10	1	15	0	0	NA	NA
Total	613	385	423	380	291	319	-10.26%	9.62%

Table 108

Behavioral Health Out-of-State Placement Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Residential Treatment Center	20	26	16	5	7	5	-13.16%	-28.57%
Substance Abuse and Addiction	0	0	0	0	0	1	NA	NA
Total	20	26	16	5	7	6	-10.30%	-14.29%

Table 109

Maryland State Department of Education Summary

Local School Systems (LSSs) are required to provide a Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE) for all students who require special education and related services. Special education and related services for children in residential placements are determined through the Individualized Education Program (IEP) team process. The IEP team, including the parent, determines the services required, the type of program, and identifies the location for the delivery of services. The IEP team is charged with ensuring that the child is demonstrating educational progress in the approved placement and the team may determine at any time that a change in placement is necessary to implement the IEP and to provide a FAPE. An out-of-home placement only occurs for a student placed by a LSS when the team determines that the student requires a residential education facility to provide special education and related services to a child with a disability. Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) approved residential education facilities (residential schools) may also provide residential services for youth placed for reasons other than education and placed by other agencies.

The number of students requiring residential settings as a school placement is approximately 0.031% of the total population of students with disabilities. The LSSs are required to provide special education and related services through the school year in which the child turns 21 years old.

Education Placement Trends								
Subcategory	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Diagnostic Evaluation Treatment Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Juvenile Commitment Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Secure Juvenile Commitments	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Residential Educational Facilities	47	45	49	44	41	24	-10.77%	-41.46%
Residential Treatment Centers	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Substance Use and Addiction Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Living Arrangement - Non-Community-Based	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	47	45	49	44	41	24	-10.77%	-41.46%

Table 110

Department of Education 2019 Highlights

The Maryland State Department of Education (Education) continued to work with Maryland residential school providers to ensure costs are reflective of services needed and staffing is appropriate for the population served. Education continues to support preventative service initiatives to maintain or reduce the need for nonpublic placements with the goal for local school systems to build capacity for educational placements. In addition, Education has extended substantial programmatic technical assistance to the schools, as well as supported the design of individualized plans that keep students in-State and in their homes. Education will continue to work with the schools to ensure effective and individualized service packages to support the State's initiative to serve Maryland's children in-State whenever possible.

Education Total Served								
Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Family Home	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Community-Based	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Non-Community-Based	47	45	49	44	41	39	-3.45%	-4.88%
Hospitalization	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	47	45	49	44	41	39	-3.45%	-4.88%

Table 111

Department of Education Demographics

The demographics for students in residential schools can be compared to the demographics for Maryland students with disabilities. The number of students in out-of-home placements (residential schools) represents 0.031% of all students in Maryland identified as having educational disabilities.

The male to female percentages for residential schools are 79.4% male to 20.6% female, while Statewide percentages are 68.3% male to 31.7% female. When comparing race demographics for residential school placements, the following are noted: Asian = 11.8%, African American = 26.5%, White = 52.9%, and Bi-Racial/Multiple Races = 8.8%. The Statewide percentages related to race for Maryland students with disabilities are: American Indian/Alaskan Native = 0.3%, Asian = 3.5%, Black or African American = 40.3%, Hispanic/Latino = 16.3%, White = 35.4%, Bi-Racial/Multiple Races = 4.2%, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander = 0.1%.⁷

Education Population Flow (All Placements)					
State Fiscal Year	Placements at Start of FY	Starts in FY (New Placements)	Total Served	Ends in FY (Placement Exits)	Placements at End of FY
2015	29	19	48	7	41
2016	35	18	53	9	44
2017	23	23	46	7	39
2018	21	21	42	9	33
2019	23	16	39	0	39
Three-Year Change	-34.29%	-11.11%	-26.42%	-100.00%	-11.36%
Average Yearly Change	-3.19%	-2.50%	-4.66%	-16.27%	-0.31%
Recent Year Change	9.52%	-23.81%	-7.14%	-100.00%	18.18%

Table 112

⁷ Maryland State Department of Education. (2019). [Maryland Early Intervention and Special Education Services Census Data & Related Tables \(October 1, 2018\)](#). The Maryland Early Intervention and Special Education Services Census Data & Related Tables provides extensive demographic information for Maryland students with disabilities.

Education Placement By Jurisdiction (Jurisdiction Where Children Were Placed)																											
Home Jurisdiction of Children	# children from jurisdiction in placement	% of children Statewide in placements from jurisdiction	Allegany	Anne Arundel	Baltimore	Baltimore City	Calvert	Caroline	Carroll	Cecil	Charles	Dorchester	Frederick	Garrett	Harford	Howard	Kent	Montgomery	Prince George's	Queen Anne's	Somerset	St. Mary's	Talbot	Washington	Wicomico	Worcester	Out-of-State
Allegany	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anne Arundel	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore	3	8.82%	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Baltimore City	1	2.94%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Calvert	1	2.94%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Caroline	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cecil	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charles	1	2.94%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dorchester	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frederick	4	11.76%	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Garrett	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harford	1	2.94%	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Howard	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	19	55.88%	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Prince George's	4	11.76%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Queen Anne's	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Talbot	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Out-of-State	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	34	NA	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
% of children from jurisdiction			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	NA	0.00%	NA	NA	0.00%	NA	NA	0.00%	NA	57.11%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%
% children Statewide in all			0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	26.47%	0.00%	11.76%	0.00%	0.00%	8.85%	0.00%	0.00%	8.85%	0.00%	20.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	29.41%

Table 113

Department of Education Costs

The annual cost for the average out-of-home residential placement for a student has decreased by 10% from FY 2018 to FY 2019. Costs for residential placements generally consist of several components, including education and residential costs as well as direct one-to-one supervision and support services for students. These services are necessary to ensure appropriate engagement in activities for each student, individualized implementation of instruction, behavioral plans, and student and staff safety.

Education Total Costs								
Subcategory	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Residential Educational Facilities	\$10,972,899	\$10,003,490	\$11,492,102	\$11,369,006	\$9,470,565	\$8,521,861	-4.35%	-10%

Table 114

LSS Out-of-State Placements

A school system may find it necessary to place a student for educational reasons in an appropriate out-of-State residential school because of the unique needs of that student. Prior to making this decision for the student, the IEP team must consider the appropriateness of all in-State residential schools, including the proximity of the school placement to the child's home. When considering an out-of-State residential school, the LSS works collaboratively with Education to review the appropriateness of the program and facility to provide education services in accordance with COMAR 13A.05.01.12.

A review of the profiles of the students placed out-of-State reveals a wide variation of needs, ages, grade placements, and goals for the students. The challenges that require a student to be placed out-of-State for educational reasons varies for each individual student and it is not necessarily related to a lack of specific services offered by Maryland providers. The 10 students placed out-of-State represent 29% of the 34 students requiring residential schools.

The current student profiles served by out-of-State providers include:

- Medically fragile, low cognitive abilities, and a pattern of behaviors that are of danger to self and others;
- Complex emotional disabilities with challenging behavioral profiles, and not having experienced success with the Maryland Residential Treatment Center model;
- Significant mental health and behavioral needs, and requires American Sign Language as the primary language for all instructions and throughout the school day; and
- Low cognitive abilities and severe aggressive behavior patterns, and/or sexually inappropriate behaviors.

Department of Education Strategies

Education's Division of Early Intervention and Special Education Services (DEI/SES) works directly with Maryland private day and residential education facilities to build in-State capacity for students requiring intensive services. Education provides ongoing support and technical assistance to Autism Waiver providers and others to build capacity and quality programming for

students. During the 2019-2020 school year, the DEI/SES will continue to support local school systems to enhance services and supports for students to remain in their community schools.

Education supports cross-agency collaboration to ensure the development of community-based and residential programs to meet the needs of students typically placed out-of-State and to facilitate the return of these students to Maryland programs and schools as appropriate.

Education Non-Community-Based Age Trends								
	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
6 through 11	2	0	1	1	2	0	NA	-100.00%
12 through 17	21	21	12	14	9	8	-14.60%	-11.11%
18 and over	24	24	36	29	30	16	-2.53%	-46.67%
Total	47	45	49	44	41	24	-10.77%	-41.46%

Table 115

Education Non-Community-Based Gender Trends								
	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	39	39	40	35	34	19	-11.38%	-44.12%
Female	8	6	9	9	7	5	-5.16%	-28.57%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	47	45	49	44	41	24	-10.77%	-41.46%

Table 116

Education Non-Community-Based Race Trends								
	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian / Alaskan	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Asian	4	4	4	4	4	4	0.00%	0.00%
Black or African American	13	10	9	10	9	6	-13.06%	-33.33%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	29	30	34	27	26	13	-11.50%	-50.00%
Bi-Racial / Multiple Race	0	0	0	1	2	1	NA	-50.00%
Other	1	1	2	2	0	0	NA	NA
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	47	45	49	44	41	24	-10.77%	-41.46%

Table 117

Education Out-of-State Non-Community-Based Trends								
	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Residential Educational Facilities	17	13	14	10	9	10	-8.66%	11.11%

Table 118

Education Out-of-State Age Trends								
	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
0 through 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
6 through 11	1	0	0	0	2	0	NA	-100.00%
12 through 17	6	5	3	3	2	7	32.00%	250.00%
18 and over	10	8	11	7	5	3	-17.49%	-40.00%
Total	17	13	14	10	9	10	-8.66%	11.11%

Table 119

Education Out-of-State Gender Trends								
	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
Male	11	10	9	6	7	8	-4.29%	14.29%
Female	6	3	5	4	2	2	-10.67%	0.00%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	17	13	14	10	9	10	-8.66%	11.11%

Table 120

Education Out-of-State Race Trends								
	1/31/2014	1/31/2015	1/31/2016	1/31/2017	1/31/2018	1/31/2019	Average Change	Last Year Change
American Indian / Alaskan	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Black or African American	6	4	4	4	5	3	-9.67%	-40.00%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
White	11	9	9	5	4	5	-11.53%	25.00%
Bi-Racial / Multiple Race	0	0	0	0	0	2	NA	NA
Other	0	0	1	1	0	0	NA	NA
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
Total	17	13	14	10	9	10	-8.66%	11.11%

Table 121

Maryland School for the Blind and Maryland School for the Deaf

In accordance with § 8-303 and § 8-3A-03 of the Education Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland, the Maryland State Board of Education, each county board, the Maryland School for the Deaf, and the Maryland School for the Blind shall work together to meet the educational needs of children who are deaf and blind.

The Maryland School for the Deaf

The Maryland School for the Deaf (MSD) is established under § 8-3A-04 of the Education Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland. MSD is required to admit free of charge all students who are Maryland residents and meet the established admissions criteria. Section § 8-3A-05 requires each Local School System (LSS) to notify parents or guardians of each hearing-impaired child of the availability of the educational programs offered by MSD. Funding for MSD is established under § 8-3A-09. MSD is also required to establish and operate a program of enhanced services for deaf students who have moderate to severe disabilities under § 8-3A-07, with funding provided jointly by the State and the county. The majority of students enrolled at MSD are placed by parents or guardians rather than by a LSS. Children receiving enhanced services⁸ are placed by LSSs through the IEP team process. A small number of students placed by the IEP team process live on campus during the school week.

Maryland School for the Deaf Total Costs				
	Total Residential Served	Residential Cost	Educational Cost	Total Cost
FY 2013	125	\$2,415,309	\$5,704,625	\$8,119,934
FY 2014	125	\$2,456,214	\$5,877,375	\$8,333,589
FY 2015	122	\$2,701,397	\$5,715,334	\$8,416,731
FY 2016	121	\$2,686,097	\$6,021,731	\$8,707,828
FY 2017	120	\$2,673,228	\$6,273,914	\$8,947,142
FY 2018	114	\$2,436,002	\$6,485,569	\$8,921,571
FY 2019	120	\$2,501,925	\$6,383,224	\$8,885,149

Table 122

The Maryland School for the Blind

The Maryland School for the Blind (MSB) is established to provide services for children placed by LSSs through the IEP team process. In accordance with § 8-306, each LSS in the State shall notify the parents or guardians of each blind or visually-impaired child, including children with multiple disabilities, of the availability of the educational programs offered by MSB. Under § 8-311, MSB is required to establish and operate a program of enhanced services⁹ for students who are blind and have other disabilities. Funding for these services is provided jointly by the State and county. The residential program offers a continuum of service options. Students may participate in the extended-day program, as part-time or full-time student, or may reside in a dormitory or in a house on the campus during the school week.

⁸ Enhanced services allow students to receive educational services in Maryland rather than out-of-State residential programs.

⁹ Enhanced services allow students to receive educational services in Maryland rather than out-of-State residential programs.

Maryland School for the Blind Total Costs				
	Total Residential Served	Residential Cost	Educational Cost	Total Cost
FY 2013	91	\$5,043,578	\$9,632,009	\$14,675,587
FY 2014	93	\$5,238,222	\$9,521,892	\$14,760,114
FY 2015	96	\$5,238,300	\$9,816,144	\$15,054,444
FY 2016	94	\$5,535,390	\$9,922,890	\$15,458,280
FY 2017	87	\$6,590,729	\$10,720,758	\$17,311,487
FY 2018	93	\$6,376,802	\$11,048,781	\$17,425,583
FY 2019	91	\$7,065,345	\$10,912,288	\$17,977,633

Table 123

Family Preservation Services

The Department of Human Services provides family preservation services to children and families at risk of child maltreatment and/or out-of-home placement. Rooted in the 1980 federal child welfare law to make “reasonable efforts to prevent out-of-home placement,” Maryland has provided in-home interventions since the early 1980s. These services are provided by the local Departments of Social Services as Family Preservation Services.

Since 1990, the Interagency Family Preservation Services program offers an interagency approach to preserving families with children at imminent risk of placement from all child-serving agencies. Until FY 2008, the program was administered by the Governor’s Office for Children, after which the program and the funding were integrated into the Department of Human Services’ Family Preservation Services program.

Family Preservation Services can be evaluated by examining families’ risk levels and the incidence rates of maltreatment and out-of-home placement. Risk is assessed by the Maryland Family Risk Assessment, which is administered by the caseworker at the initiation of services, several times throughout services, and at case closure. Risk data for families served in family preservation services is discussed in this report.

Maltreatment (child abuse or neglect) is measured by the number of indicated investigation findings of child maltreatment. Out-of-home placement is measured by the number of children entering out-of-home care. Both measures are analyzed here for incidents of maltreatment or out-of-home placement among children while they were receiving Family Preservation Services and for children who had recently received Family Preservation Services.

The Department of Human Services family preservation services are separated into two categories:

1. Interagency Family Preservation Services; and,
2. Family Preservation Services – including Services to Families with Children (a short-term service featuring an assessment of family needs) and all other in-home services.

Data for the two separate categories will be presented, along with data for the two programs combined (Total Family Preservation Services).

Service Counts for Human Services Family Preservation Services

Table 124 below contains a five-year summary for Total In-Home services, Family Preservation Services, and Intensive Family Preservation Services. A review of the last five years' information on total cases served indicates there has been a 12% decrease in the overall number of families and a corresponding 13% decrease in the number of children served in Family Preservation programs from FY 2013 to FY 2018.

Families and Children Served and Newly Served*						
Total Family Preservation Services (including Interagency Family Preservation)						
	All Cases Served during Fiscal Year			New Cases during Fiscal Year		
	Cases	Children	Child/Case	Cases	Children	Child/Case
FY 2014	8,626	18,137	2.1	6,712	13,787	2.1
FY 2015	9,813	20,520	2.1	7,898	16,339	2.1
FY 2016	10,061	21,417	2.1	7,642	15,920	2.1
FY 2017	8,195	17,582	2.2	6,308	13,405	2.1
FY 2018	7,778	16,471	2.1	6,030	12,651	2.1
FY 2019	7,406	15,592	2.1	5,668	11,792	2.1
Family Preservation Services						
	All Cases Served during Fiscal Year			New Cases during Fiscal Year		
	Cases	Children	Child/Case	Cases	Children	Child/Case
FY 2014	7,658	15,936	2.1	5,963	12,118	2.0
FY 2015	9,034	18,764	2.1	7,309	15,028	2.1
FY 2016	9,356	19,847	2.1	7,077	14,678	2.1
FY 2017	7,606	16,272	2.1	5,864	12,431	2.1
FY 2018	7,168	15,136	2.1	5,539	11,581	2.1
FY 2019	6,823	14,289	2.1	5,231	10,811	2.1
Interagency Family Preservation Services						
	All Cases Served during Fiscal Year			New Cases during Fiscal Year		
	Cases	Children	Child/Case	Cases	Children	Child/Case
FY 2014	968	2,201	2.3	749	1,669	2.2
FY 2015	779	1,756	2.3	589	1,311	2.2
FY 2016	705	1,570	2.2	565	1,242	2.2
FY 2017	589	1,310	2.2	444	974	2.2
FY 2018	610	1,335	2.2	491	1,070	2.2
FY 2019	583	1,303	2.2	437	981	2.2
**FY2017-FY 2018 data revised						

Table 124

When looking closer at the data, there was an increase in Family Preservation cases during FY 2015 and FY 2016 due to an increase in new cases during FY 2014 through FY 2016. During FY 2017 and FY 2018, there was a decrease in the number of new cases served. In FY 2019, the number of new cases has continued to decrease. There is a comparable pattern in the number of children served. However, the same pattern is not evident in the Interagency Family Preservation cases. The number of new cases continues to decline with a 41% decline in the number of new cases between FY 2014 and FY 2019 and a 41% decline in the number of new children served during that time. There was a decrease in the number of families served between FY 2018 and FY 2019.

Analysis of Indicated Findings of Child Maltreatment and Out-of-Home Placement Rates

This analysis focuses mainly on the question “Are children better off?” by measuring the absence of the occurrence of indicated findings of maltreatment, and the absence of placement in Human Services out-of-home care.

The goal of Family Preservation services is to support families in caring for their children, and to remove risk factors associated with maltreatment, not the children, from their homes. Families generally want to stay together even when challenges exist, and Family Preservation staff strives to assist families in reaching that goal. Despite these efforts by both families and Family Preservation Services staff, there are instances of child maltreatment or the need for a child to be removed from the home while in, or following, Family Preservation services.

An Indicated finding of child maltreatment refers to a decision made by a local Department of Social Services Child Protective Services investigator, upon completion of an investigation, that there is sufficient evidence, which has not been satisfactorily refuted, of child maltreatment.¹⁰

Out-of-home placements begin with the removal of the child from the home, which occurs when the child’s safety cannot be ensured in his home. The date of removal marks the beginning of the out-of-home placement episode.¹¹

In this analysis, only Department of Human Services’ (Human Services) out-of-home placements are discussed. While other Maryland agencies place or fund the placement of children, this section discusses only Human Services out-of-home placement among the children who have participated in Human Services Family Preservation services, as these placements are generally due only to child maltreatment. There is a small proportion of placements due to a child’s severe medical/mental health/developmental needs, through Voluntary Placement Agreements: 2% as of June 2018.

Two measures are used to analyze the effectiveness of Family Preservation Services in preventing child maltreatment and out-of-home placements:

- Did a Child Protective Services investigation result in an Indicated finding for a child receiving Family Preservation services?
- Did a Human Services out-of-home placement occur for a child receiving Family Preservation services?

¹⁰ There are two other Child Protective Services findings, not discussed here, including an “Unsubstantiated” finding, meaning that there is not sufficient evidence to support that maltreatment took place, or a “Ruled Out” finding, meaning that Child Protective Services determined that maltreatment did not take place.

¹¹ It should be noted that not all children found to be the victim of an Indicated maltreatment finding are removed, nor have all removed children been the victim in an indicated maltreatment finding. Removal is based on safety issues alone; if an alleged maltreater is no longer in the home and/or an appropriate safety plan is in place, removal may not be necessary. Additionally, safety is assessed continuously, and removal decisions are made based on the current situation while findings to investigations generally take up to two months to finalize. Safety issues may require removal regardless of an investigation finding.

For each of these indicators, data is analyzed for the time period during which a child received services, and then for the one-year time period after the child received services (see overview in [Table 125](#)).

Measure	Timeframes	
Did a Child Protective Services investigation result in an <u>Indicated finding</u> for children receiving services?	<u><i>During Services</i></u> For each fiscal year listed, the children newly-served in Family Preservation cases during that fiscal year are considered, and the observation time period for each child is the start of Family Preservation services to the first of either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Family Preservation service close date; or, 12 months following the start date of In-Home services. 	<u><i>Within 1 Year of Case Close</i></u> For each fiscal year listed, the children considered are those who were newly-served during the fiscal year and whose In-Home cases closed within 12 months of the start date of In-Home Services. In other words, these are the same children as the “During Services” children whose cases closed during the 12-month observation period. The observation time period for each child is the 12-month period beginning on the close date of In-Home services and ending 12 months later.
Did a Human Services <u>out-of-home placement</u> occur for children receiving service?		

Table 125

Table 126 shows the counts of cases (families) and children newly-served each fiscal year, along with the counts and proportions of newly-served families whose cases closed within one year. It is evident that the majority of cases close within a year of starting. The child population associated with these cases were observed a year after case closing to determine whether a Child Protective Services Indicated Investigation or Human Services out-of-home placement occurred.

For the “During Services” observation period, it is necessary for a year to elapse after the reported fiscal year ends. For the “Within 1 Year of Case Closure” observation period, it is necessary for two years to elapse after the reported fiscal year ends. Therefore, data for events occurring within one year of case closure are available for children newly served in FY 2016, and data for events occurring during services is available for children who entered In-Home services in FY 2017.

Using this construct, Table 126 shows the number children who began Family Preservation services FY 2010 through FY 2018, and those who started Family Preservation services in those years but also completed services within 12 months of their service start date. Although Table 126 includes data on cases (i.e. families), subsequent data on indicated maltreatment and out-of-home placement will focus on children, not cases.

Total Family Preservation Cases*						
Fiscal Year	Cases			Children		
	Newly Served Cases	Newly-Served & Closed Within 1 Year	% Closed Within 1 Year	Newly-Served Children	Newly-Served & Closed Within 1 Year	% Closed Within 1 Year
FY 2013	6,273	5,556	89%	13,356	11,776	88%
FY 2014	6,707	6,012	90%	13,805	12,283	89%
FY 2015	7,898	7,236	92%	16,339	14,827	91%
FY 2016	7,642	6,983	91%	15,920	14,678	92%
FY 2017	6,308	5,760	91%	13,405	12,081	90%
FY 2018	6,030	5,470	91%	12,651	11,369	90%
FY 2019	5,688	NA until FY 2020		11,792	NA until FY 2020	
**FY 2017-FY 2018 data revised						

Table 126

Over the past seven fiscal years (FY 2013 through FY 2019), the percentage of cases (families) and children that complete services within one year of beginning Family Preservation services is between 89% and 91%, and remaining consistent since FY 2017. When viewed from the child perspective, 90% of children were in cases that closed within one year.

Indicated Child Protective Services Investigations/Child Maltreatment

During the past seven fiscal years, the percentage of children who have experienced a Child Protective Services investigation that resulted in an Indicated finding of child maltreatment during Family Preservation services ranged between 1.5% in FY 2017 and 2.7% in FY 2013 (Table 127). Since FY 2013, the average percentage of children not experiencing Indicated maltreatment during Family Preservation services is 97.8%; for FY 2019 the percentage was 98.5%. There has been an increase in the percentage of children who are not experiencing Indicated maltreatment in the past two years.

Indicated Child Protective Services Findings and Foster Care Placement Rates (Total In-Home Cases)								
Total In-Home Cases								
Fiscal Year	Indicated Child Protective Services Investigation				Out-of-Home Placement			
	During Services		Within 1 Year of Case Close		During Services		Within 1 Year of Case Close	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
FY 2013	2.7%	366	2.8%	325	4.3%	569	2.3%	267
FY 2014	2.2%	299	2.1%	261	3.8%	518	1.9%	235
FY 2015	2.4%	391	2.3%	336	3.4%	559	1.5%	229
FY 2016	1.9%	313	2.7%	435	2.3%	374	1.5%	244
FY 2017	2.5%	323	3.3%	438	3.3%	426	1.9%	255
FY 2018	1.9%	236	3.5%	425	3.0%	372	1.7%	207
FY 2019	1.5%	153	NA until FY 2020		1.9%	192	NA until FY 2020	
*FY 2017-FY 2018 data revised								

Table 127

Within one year of case closure, an average of 2.8% of children experienced an Indicated finding of maltreatment; therefore, since FY 2013, an average of 97.2% of children did not experience an Indicated maltreatment finding up to one year after finishing In-Home services (Table 127).

Family Preservation Services has seen a sizable decrease in the number of children experiencing an Indicated Child Protective Services investigation during services. Interagency Family Preservation Services has seen a decrease in the percentage of children experiencing Indicated Child Protective Services investigation but the actual number of children is small due to the smaller number of cases. (Table 128) For the one-year period after services, however, there is mixed experience, with Family Preservation cases experiencing an increase (from 2.7% in FY 2013 to 3.6% in FY 2018), and Interagency Family Preservation experiencing little change from start to end of the six-year time frame (from 3.1% in FY 2013 to 3.2% in FY 2018), but with change during the six years, dropping substantially in FY 2014 (1.6%) but increased to 3.4% in FY 2016 and 3.5% in FY 2017. Part of the reason for the overall downward trend in Indicated Child Protective Services investigations among children receiving Family Preservation services may be the implementation of Alternative Response, as many alleged incidents of low-risk maltreatment will not receive an Indicated finding when the family is served through

Alternative Response. If this is the case, there should be a downward trend continuing in FY 2020 when the data will be available.

Indicated Child Protective Services Findings and Out-of-Home Care Placement Rates								
Family Preservation Services								
Fiscal Year	Indicated Child Protective Services Investigation				Out-of-Home Placement			
	During Services		Within 1 Year of Case Close		During Services		Within 1 Year of Case Close	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
FY 2013	2.9 %	333	2.7%	272	4.4%	499	2.2%	216
FY 2014	2.3%	276	2.2%	237	3.8%	459	1.8%	198
FY 2015	2.5%	380	2.2%	306	3.5%	518	1.9%	260
FY 2016	3.7%	238	3.1%	201	4.6%	299	1.8%	114
FY 2017	2.5%	289	3.8%	289	4.8%	363	2.2%	164
FY 2018	2.8%	205	3.6%	257	4.5%	328	1.9%	138
FY 2019	1.7%	110	NA until FY 2020		2.5%	165	NA until FY 2020	
Interagency Family Preservation Services								
Fiscal Year	Indicated Child Protective Services Investigation				Out-of-Home Placement			
	During Services		Within 1 Year of Case Close		During Services		Within 1 Year of Case Close	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
FY 2013	1.7%	33	3.1%	53	3.7%	70	2.9%	51
FY 2014	1.4%	23	1.6%	24	3.5%	59	2.4%	37
FY 2015	0.8%	11	2.5%	30	3.1%	41	3.3%	39
FY 2016	1.9%	24	3.4%	46	1.8%	24	2.0%	27
FY 2017	2.8%	28	3.5%	35	3.1%	31	2.0%	20
FY 2018	2.0%	23	3.2%	36	2.6%	29	1.0%	10
FY 2019	1.1%	9	NA until FY 2020		1.9%	16	NA until FY 2020	
*FY 2017-FY 2018 data revised								

Table 128

During FY 2014, Maryland phased in and completely implemented Alternative Response to provide families, who are identified as suspected maltreators for child abuse and neglect in low risk reports, an opportunity to receive a family assessment instead of a Child Protective Services investigation.

Alternative Response focuses on family engagement and strengths to enhance family functioning. In this family-centered approach to working with families, workers seek to engage a family using assessments that lead to services to address identified risk and safety concerns, as opposed to investigating to identify an individual as responsible for the alleged abuse/neglect. Since July 2013, there has been a growing presence of Alternative Response in Maryland, and currently an average of 34% of new reports of child maltreatment are assigned to that type of a Child Protective Services response.

There has been a continuous decrease in the number of Indicated Child Protective Services investigations which results in a referral for Family Preservation Services. This is likely due to a decrease in the number of allegations assigned to Child Protective Services investigations. It is important to note, however, that cases with high risk and safety concerns at the conclusion of Alternative Response are referred for Family Preservation Services as well.

Out-of-Home Placement During and After In-Home Services

Out-of-home placement in the year following In-Home services has been between 2.3% and 1.9% for the past six years, with the lowest of (1.5%) in FY 2015 and FY 2017. For these past six

years, an average of 98.2% of children remain in their home and avoided out-of-home placement within the first year after receiving In-Home Family Preservation services.

Although there was a high of 4.8% in FY 2017, the general percentage of out-of-home placement during Family Preservation services has ranged from 3.5% to 4.8%, with the lowest percentage of 2.5% in FY 2019. Overall, an average of 96.0% of children served in Family Preservation services from FY 2013 to FY 2019 were able to remain with their families during Family Preservation services and avoid out-of-home placement. An average of 98.0% of children served during FY 2013 and FY 2018 were able to remain in their homes during the one year following receipt of Family Preservation Services.

Children in Interagency Family Preservation entered out-of-home care during services at an average of 2.8% with the greatest percentage in FY 2014 (3.5%) and the lowest in FY 2018 (1.8%). Overall, an average of 97.2% of children were able to remain in their homes during Interagency Family Preservation Services and 97.7% were able to avoid out-of-home placement the year following Interagency Family Preservation Services.

Analysis of Maryland Family Risk Assessment for Family Preservation Services

Data presented here, based on the current Maryland Family Risk Assessment, offers the advantage of consistency in analyzing data from prior years and consistency within cases. Caseworkers are trained on the Maryland Family Risk Assessment during pre-service orientation and through ongoing supervision.

Human Services' Family Preservation workers are required to complete the Maryland Family Risk Assessment while the family is receiving services. An intake and closing risk assessment is required, as well as additional ratings every six months or when the family situation changes. The assessment covers various topics and includes a central section wherein workers score family observations in five risk categories: (a) History of Child Maltreatment; (b) Type and Extent of Current Child Maltreatment Investigation; (c) Child Characteristics; (d) Caregiver Characteristics; and, (e) Familial, Social and Economic Characteristics. A four-level risk rating of no-risk, low-risk, moderate-risk, or high-risk is assigned by assessing past incidents or the current incident leading to Family Preservation services. The final section of the Maryland Family Risk Assessment is the Overall Rating of Risk. Workers enter their summary risk ratings for the five preceding risk categories before assigning an overall rating of risk for the family. Workers use the overall family risk rating to determine the likelihood of future maltreatment.

Maryland Family Risk Assessment Intake Rating

Within two weeks of starting a Family Preservation service case, workers are required to complete a Maryland Family Risk Assessment rating for the family. Data, however, are not available for an average of 20% of Family Preservation cases for FY 2013 – FY 2016, with increasing proportions missing during FY 2014 and FY 2015. There reasons for missing data include: the Maryland Family Risk Assessment may be completed during the Child Protective Services response and then shared with the Family Preservation services team, and so it is not a formal part of the Family Preservation service record; and caseworkers may be completing the

Maryland Family Risk Assessment in a paper-version but not recording the results in MD CHESSIE. In order to boost data entry documentation, Human Services has launched an In-Home Services Milestone Report for supervisors allowing them to monitor the completion of both safety and risk (e.g. Maryland Family Risk Assessment) assessments. Using the new reporting system, Maryland Family Risk Assessment documentation has improved. In the past two years, missing data has decreased from 24% in FY 2014 to 8% in FY 2019 ([Table 129](#)).

The determining factor in assessing a child's removal from their family of origin and placement into out-of-home care is safety (not risk). The Safety Assessment for Every Child (SAFE-C) is an assessment tool that measures safety. Although safety and risk are different constructs (safety is concerned with the child's immediate condition), many families with high risk also have enough immediate safety issues to warrant an out-of-home removal. Therefore, families with the highest risk factors are more likely to be served in out-of-home services than Family Preservation services.

Initial Risk based on Maryland Family Risk Assessment Ratings						
Total Family Preservation Services						
Fiscal Year	N	Percent				
		None	Low	Moderate	High	Missing
FY 2013	8,751	17%	26%	31%	7%	18%
FY 2014	8,494	14%	27%	28%	6%	24%
FY 2015	9,813	16%	31%	26%	6%	22%
FY 2016	10,061	21%	33%	25%	6%	15%
FY 2017	7,973	14%	41%	29%	6%	10%
FY 2018	7,710	12%	42%	28%	6%	11%
FY 2019	7,406	11%	48%	28%	6%	8%
Family Preservation Services						
Fiscal Year	N	Percent				
		None	Low	Moderate	High	Missing
FY 2013	7,776	19%	27%	29%	7%	19%
FY 2014	7,527	15%	28%	26%	6%	25%
FY 2015	9,035	16%	32%	24%	5%	22%
FY 2016	9,356	22%	34%	24%	5%	15%
FY 2017	7,396	14%	45%	27%	6%	10%
FY 2018	5,918	14%	46%	25%	5%	10%
FY 2019	6,822	11%	49%	26%	6%	8%
Interagency Family Preservation Services						
Fiscal Year	N	Percent				
		None	Low	Moderate	High	Missing
FY 2013	972	6%	24%	49%	12%	9%
FY 2014	967	6%	23%	44%	13%	14%
FY 2015	778	6%	23%	49%	11%	12%
FY 2016	705	5%	27%	45%	11%	12%
FY 2017	577	5%	29%	47%	10%	13%
FY 2018	484	6%	33%	40%	11%	9%
FY 2019	584	4%	32%	48%	9%	7%

Table 129

Table 129 shows initial Maryland Family Risk Assessment ratings. Overall, the majority of families in Family Preservation Services present with low to moderate risk up to 75% in FY 2019 at the beginning of services. Among Interagency Family Preservation cases over the past five years, the largest proportion of families have moderate risk levels; among Family Preservation

Services, the largest proportion of families has shifted from moderate risk level to low risk level in FY 2015 and has remained at low risk level in the years since. Among Family Preservation Services cases, those with no risk represented a higher proportion of cases than those with high risk although the percentage with no risk has declined 3% in the past two fiscal years while the percentage of families with high risk has increased by one. In Intensive Family Preservation Services, the percentage of cases with high risk has decreased while those with moderate risk has increased to 48% in FY 2019. Overall, just 34% of all families receiving In-Home Services in FY 2019 had moderate to high risk at the initial Maryland Family Risk Assessment evaluation. In order to shed more light on the trends noted based on the multi-year review of Maryland Family Risk Assessment data; Maryland has just begun its implementation of a family-oriented strengths and needs assessment.

Analysis of Child and Family Needs and Strengths – Family Version (CANS-F)

Maryland implemented the Child and Family Needs and Strengths – Family version (CANS-F) to support strengths-based service plans for Family Preservation Services during FY 2016. CANS-F is an assessment tool to be completed in collaboration with the family and identifies needs and strengths for both the family as well as individual caregiver(s) and child(ren). Information needed to complete the assessment is also gathered from people who support the family in the community, including other family members, friends, and professionals who work with the family. It should be noted that CANS-F data for Services to Families with Children-Intake (SFC-I) is excluded. It has taken time to ensure that all cases that require a CANS-F are receiving an assessment. The assessment has a rating system of zero to three with zero representing no evidence of need and three representing an area that needs an immediate action plan.

The caseworker must complete a CANS-F within 45 days of acceptance of Family Preservation Services, and then every three months (90 days) until case closure or a change in family circumstances. All families receiving Interagency Family Preservation need to have a CANS-F completed within 30 days of acceptance and every 90 days until case closure or a change in family circumstances.

The CANS-F assessment consists of eight (8) sections of rated (scored) items covering the following categories: Family & Household (three sections); Family Assessment (two sections); Caregiver Assessment; Culture Assessment, and Child Assessment (which includes Trauma Experiences). Two additional sections are completed when a rating greater than one is made in the items contained in Child Behavioral/Emotional Needs and Child Risk Behaviors.

For the entire assessment, the average count of actionable Family Needs for Family Preservation and Interagency Family Preservation Services (items rated 2 or 3) were 5.5 for Interagency Family Preservation Services (n=292) and 2.5 for Family Preservation Services (n=2207). A descriptive analysis reveals which areas of the CANS-F assessment have the highest number of needs, and the areas of need most common within each type of In-Home Service ([Table 130](#)).

In the area of family functioning, the greatest areas of specific need were Financial Resources - 12% for Family Preservation Services families, and Family Conflict - 33% among Interagency Family Preservation families served.

Specific areas of needs stemming from Trauma were higher for Interagency Family Preservation families than for Family Preservation families, although the top needs are the same: Neglect, Witness to Family Violence, and Physical Abuse. The proportions in these need areas are greater among the Interagency Family Preservation Services families with 31% indicating Neglect, 29% Witness to Family Violence, and 14% Physical Abuse versus 17% indicating Neglect, 12% indicating Violence, and 7% Physical Abuse among families receiving Family Preservation Services.

The number of children with actionable needs in the top Child Functioning special areas for Interagency Family Preservation families are twice those found for Family Preservation Services (1.5) average needs for Interagency Family Preservation versus 0.4 average needs for Family Preservation Services. Two of the three most frequent needs are the same for the two services: Mental Health (23%) is the most frequent need in Interagency Family Preservation families, while Relationship with the Biological Father (8%) being the greatest need in Family Preservation families.

Family Preservation Services: Overview of Average Actionable Needs and Most Common Need Areas at Intake						
	FY 2017		FY 2018		FY 2019	
	Consolidated	IFPS	Consolidated	IFPS	Consolidated	IFPS
Family Functioning Needs						
Average number of actionable needs	0.9	1.7	0.8	1.6	0.7	1.7
Most common need areas	Financial Resources (15%) Family Conflict (13%) Parental Collaboration (11%)	Family Conflict (38%) Family Communication (24%) Financial Resources (21%)	Financial Resources (14%) Family Conflict (11%) Safety (10%)	Family Conflict (33%) Family Communication (24%) Financial Resources (20%)	Financial Resources (12%) Family Conflict (10%) Safety (10%)	Family Conflict (33%) Family Communication (26%) Parental Collaboration (22%)
Child Functioning Needs						
Average number of actionable needs	0.6	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.4	1.5
Most common need areas	Relationship-Biological Father (11%) Mental Health (7%) Relationship-Biological Mother (6%)	Mental Health (22%) Relationship-Biological Father (18%) Relationship-Biological Mother (17%)	Relationship-Biological Father (11%) Mental Health (7%) Relationship-Biological Mother (6%)	Mental Health (25%) Relationship-Biological Father (17%) Risk Behaviors (13%)	Relationship-Biological Father (8%) Mental Health (6%) Relationship-Biological Mother (5%)	Mental Health (23%) Relationship-Biological Father (19%) School Achievement (13%)
Trauma						
Average number of actionable needs	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.2
Most common need areas	Neglect (24%) Witness Family Violence (16%) Physical Abuse (9%)	Witness Family Violence (30%) Neglect (29%) Emotional Abuse (18%)	Neglect (24%) Witness Family Violence (15%) Physical Abuse (8%)	Witness Family Violence (27%) Neglect (25%) Physical Abuse (13%)	Neglect (17%) Witness Family Violence (12%) Physical Abuse (7%)	Neglect (31%) Witness Family Violence (29%) Physical Abuse (14%)
Caregiver Needs						
Average number of actionable needs	0.8	1.3	0.7	1	0.8	1.1
Most common need areas	Substance Use (14%) Mental Health (13%) Supervision (9%)	Mental Health (20%) Discipline (20%) Emotional Responsiveness (16%)	Mental Health (14%) Substance Use (14%) Supervision (9%)	Mental Health (16%) Discipline (15%) Boundaries (10%)	Substance Use (17%) Mental Health (12%) Supervision (9%)	Discipline (18%) Mental Health (18%) Marital Conflict (13%)

Table 130

Finally, Caregiver Needs are comparable for both services, with Mental Health (12%) for Family Preservation and (18%) for Interagency Family Preservation rated as a top three need over the past three years. Substance Use (17%) was the highest need for Family Preservation and

Discipline (18%) was rated as a top need for Interagency Family Preservation. Marital Conflict (13%) and Supervision (9%) were other noted areas of need in FY 2019.

Given that the implementation of the CANS-F assessment began during FY 2016, these reported findings are preliminary. Based on this descriptive overview, it appears that the children and families served in Interagency Family Preservation generally have both a greater set of average needs and a greater proportion of families challenged in specific areas of need, compared to Family Preservation Services, which is not surprising, as Interagency Family Preservation cases tend to include the higher risk cases.

An analysis of actionable family needs based on the CANS-F assessment focuses on the count of needs that families present with at the beginning of Family Preservation services ([Table 131](#)). Broken out by groups based on the count of actionable needs that a family has, the purpose of this presentation is to get an idea of the magnitude of needs among the children and families receiving services. While preliminarily, the descriptive analysis here reveals that a majority (66%) of all families receiving Family Preservation Services have a low number (0 to 2) needs, and 21% have six or more needs. This represents quite a large variance in needs among families served.

When broken down by program, half (50%) of the Interagency Family Preservation families have six or more needs; whereas 71% of the Family Preservation cases have a low number of needs. There is, however, some parallel noted in both the Maryland Family Risk Assessment and CANS-F analyses: a sizable portion of families served in Human Services Family Preservation programs are entering services with either low/no risk of child maltreatment and/or has a low number of actionable needs. It is possible that there are other warning signs or nuances in local Department of Social Services decision-making about the families served that these assessments may not be sensitive enough to discern. Given, however, that the implementation of CANS-F is only three years old and completion for all families served through Family Preservation Services continues to be a challenge, further exploration to understand these trends are being undertaken in the form of technical assistance to the local Departments of Social Services to ensure proper use of the assessment tool and to connect the CANS-F (identifying the needs of the family) to planning for services for the family.

Total Actionable Family Needs at Intake - All Assessments											
Number of Actionable Needs	SFY 2017			SFY 2018				SFY 2019			
	All In-Home Family Services (n=2243)	Consolidated (n=2009)	IFPS (n=234)	All In-Home Family Services (n=2368)	Consolidated (n=2006)	IFPS (n=302)		All In-Home Family Services (n=2499)	Consolidated (n=2207)	IFPS (n=292)	
0-2 needs	1348 (60%)	1276 (64%)	72 (31%)	1519 (64%)	1400 (68%)	119 (39%)		1659 (66%)	1563 (71%)	96 (33%)	
3-5 needs	351 (16%)	305 (15%)	46 (20%)	326 (14%)	274 (13%)	52 (17%)		325 (13%)	274 (12%)	51 (17%)	
6+ needs	544 (24%)	428 (21%)	116 (50%)	523 (22%)	392 (19%)	131 (43%)		515 (21%)	370 (17%)	145 (50%)	

Table 131

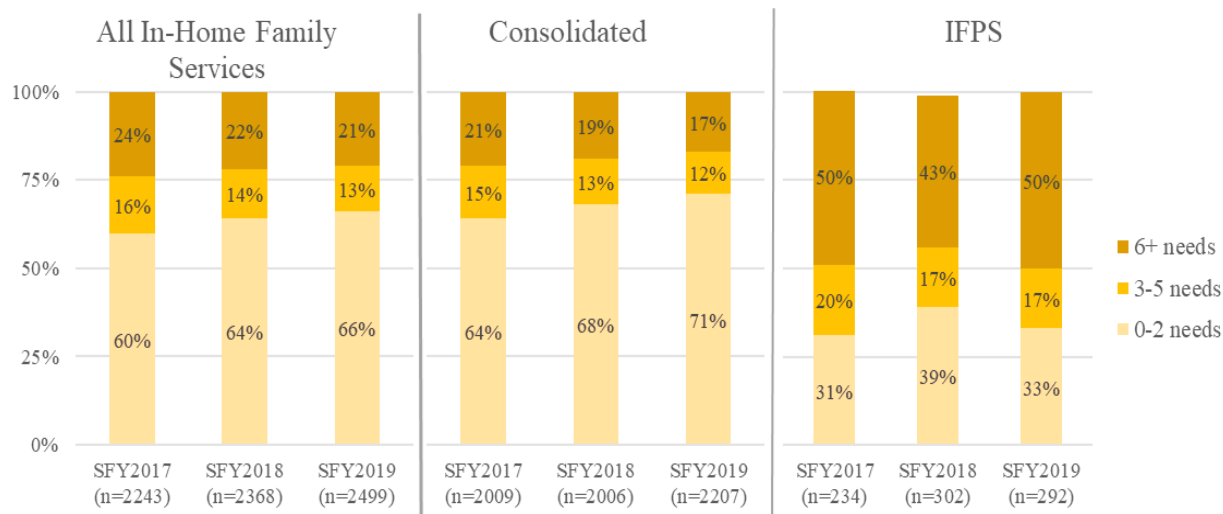


Table 132¹²

Family Preservation Summary

Human Services' Family Preservation Services programs are a critical component of meeting the needs of thousands of vulnerable children and their families. In FY2019, approximately 15,592 children from 7,406 families received Family Preservation Services ([Table 124](#)).

As of June 30, 2019, there were 4,582 children in Human Services out-of-home care (DHS Place Matters file, June 2019 data). The provision of Family Preservation services and other community supports are crucial in keeping children in their homes and families.

Human Services' Families Blossom Place Matters Initiative has helped staff to continue to collaborate with families to achieve success through Family Centered Practice and use of Family Involvement Meetings. Child, youth, and family engagement are essential in Human Services' practice model, which also relies on community supports and services. Providing Alternative Response, Family Preservation services, and other supports to families is necessary to continue to keep children safe with their families and to strengthen families' abilities to care for their children. Human Services will continue to improve its family-centered focus through the support that the Family First Prevention Services Act will provide, enabling the Department to make use of federal reimbursable monies to continue to support and strengthen families so that children can remain at home. Over the past few years, in collaboration with community stakeholders, Human Services and the local Departments of Social Services have expanded the array of evidence-based services in Maryland to address the needs of families served in their communities. Improved assessments, better service planning, and the availability of evidence-based services to which to refer families will continue to improve the outcomes for the families served by the local Department of Social Services.

¹² The "SFY" notation in this table is synonymous with "FY" utilized throughout this report.

Summary and Statewide Strategies

The Children's Cabinet continues to address out-of-home and out-of-State placements in several ways, including re-establishing interagency collaboration and the development of quality educational, treatment, and residential services in Maryland so that children with intensive needs can be served in the least restrictive setting appropriate to their individual needs. To this end, the Children's Cabinet convened an Interagency Placement Committee that is charged with:

- Reviewing recommendations for out-of-State placements;
- Coordinating the monitoring of out-of-State placements;
- Providing training to the Local Care Teams; and,
- Identifying in-State placement needs.

In 2017, the Children's Cabinet identified a need to strengthen the system of care for children and youth at the local level through a coordinated approach to interagency case management to ensure that all options are exhausted before an out-of-home or out-of-State placement is recommended. The goal of this coordinated approach is to return or divert children and youth from preventable placements through the provision of community-based services. Effective January 1, 2018, the Children's Cabinet designated the Local Care Teams as the central point for coordinated case management and as a point of access to services for children and youth.

The Local Care Team Process

The Local Management Boards serve as the administrative home for the Local Care Teams. Parents, family members, or agencies are able to make referrals directly to the Local Care Teams through the Local Management Board to seek assistance with accessing services, to develop plans of care for community-based services, and to coordinate services from multiple agencies. Local agencies are mandated to attend all Local Care Team meetings and be represented by staff who can commit appropriate and allowable agency resources at the time of the meeting to support a child's plan of care. In addition to the Local Care Team representative, the local agencies are required to ensure the attendance of the case managers for the specific cases being discussed.

The Local Care Team is responsible for facilitating a coordinated approach to services and ensuring parent involvement in Local Care Team meetings. The Local Care Teams are required to annually report to the Children's Cabinet through the Interagency Placement Committee the effectiveness of the coordinated interagency case planning in the jurisdiction, including a set of required performance measures. The performance measures are:

- Number of new cases referred to the Local Care Team
- Number of cases reviewed by the Local Care Team
- Number of Local Care Team trainings provided
- Number of Local Care Team Meetings
- Percentage of mandated Local Care Team representatives that attend at least 75% of Local Care Team meetings

- Percentage of all Local Care Team reviews (new, follow-up, and annual reviews) where the youth's parent(s) or legal guardian(s) attended
- Percentage of new cases referred for in-State residential placement that are alternatively served through community-based services
- Percentage of new cases referred for out-of-State placement that are alternatively served through in-State community-based services or in-State residential placements

The Children's Cabinet has established a Local Care Team Coordinator position within each Local Management Board, funded through the Children's Cabinet Interagency Fund. The Local Care Team Coordinator is an experienced professional responsible for ensuring a coordinated system for Local Care Team case referral and tracking, maintaining a comprehensive resource database, collecting data, and ensuring follow up services.

FY 2019 Highlights

The Interagency Placement Committee and the Local Care Teams continue to meet monthly and serve the purpose that the Children's Cabinet intended. A Local Care Team coordinator is in place in all jurisdictions with funding from the Children's Cabinet. Various supports are available to both the Local Care Team and the Local Care Team coordinator including: a dedicated Governor's Office for Children staff person who is available for technical assistance; quarterly large group meetings for coordinators with Interagency Placement Committee members in attendance; webinars; and agency-specific technical assistance offered by Interagency Placement Committee members upon request.